The New-York Times.

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IS IT PEACE?

An Armistice for Twenty-One Days Agreed Upon.

Capitulation of the French Capital and the Terms.

The Army, With a Small Exception, Prisoners in the City.

Occupation of the Forts by the Germans.

Precautions Against Treachery from the Inhabitants.

Provisional Intercourse With the Outer World.

Three Railway Lines to Bring Food to the City.

Bourbaki's Army Excluded From the Armistice.

The German Army Pushing Him to the Wall.

Fugitives From His Army Crossing the Swiss Frontier.

AN ARMISTICE.

The Emperor William's Announcement of the Result of the Recent Negotiations—The Garrison of Paris Prisoners of War in the City Except the National Guard—The National Assembly to Meet—Paris to be Revictualed.

LONDON, Jan. 29—4½ P. M.—The Emperor WILLIAM has sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Empress AUGUSTA:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29—2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be *interné*, (kept within the limits) in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as arms are surrendered.

The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral.

This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

Occupation of the Forts by the German Troops—The Armistice to End Feb. 19.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29, via LONDON, Jan. 29—Noon.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock this morning.

The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrender their arms.

The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5½ P. M.—A Versailles dispatch, just received, says: "The Twelfth Saxon Corps at 10 o'clock this morning occupied Romainville, Noisy, Rosny and Nogent, the Bavarians Charenton, Montrouge and Vanvres, and the Silesian Corps Avry and Bicêtre.

Paris is to pay 200,000,000 francs."

Official Dispatch to the German Ambassador in London—The Armistice to Extend on Land and Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary FISH has received the following telegram from Mr. MORAN, our Chargé d'Affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, Jan. 29:

"The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed about 8 o'clock last evening at Versailles by Count BISMARCK and M. JULES FAVRE. The Army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count BERNSTORFF thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."

The Announcement of the Armistice in London.

LONDON, Jan. 29—6¼ A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that BISMARCK signed, on Saturday, with M. FAVRE, the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks on land and sea, the army of Paris to remain prisoners of war within the capital.

Confirmation of the Surrender—One Division of Regulars and the National Guard to Retain Their Arms—Intercourse Restricted.

LONDON, Jan. 29—10 P. M.—A dispatch has been received at the British Foreign Office confirming in full the previous reports of the capitulation of Paris, to which it adds that one division of troops of the line, besides the National Guard, will not be required to disarm, and communication with Paris is provisionally restricted.

Excitement in Paris—Drums Beating and the People Shouting.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Times* this morning publishes the following dispatch:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—An armistice has been agreed upon which is to extend immediately to the whole of France.

There was great agitation in Paris last night. The beating of drums and shouts of the multitude within the walls were plainly heard."

ITS EFFECT.

The Constituent Assembly to Meet at Bordeaux or Tours—The Imperial Family—The Emperor William to Return to Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The election of the Constituent Assembly will be held immediately. The Assembly will meet in Bordeaux or Tours in a fortnight.

A strong influence is at work favoring a restoration of the Imperial family under a regency composed of the Empress, TROCHU and FAVRE.

The Emperor of Germany will not enter Paris, but will return to Berlin on Tuesday, leaving the Crown Prince in command.

Provisions for Paris are being forwarded via Dieppe.

The capitulation and armistice settles nothing politically; nor do they assure an end of the war; all depends upon the Assembly.

To-night there is intense excitement among the French in London.

Rejoicing in Berlin—The Official Dispatch Read in the Churches.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Berlin is rejoicing today over the news from Versailles. No confirmation of the reports of capitulation were received there last night, and it was only this morning that the announcement of the actual signing of the terms of surrender was received. The first official dispatch was read in the churches.

Denial of Bonapartist Negotiations With Bismarck, at the Request of Eugenie.

LONDON, Jan. 29—9½ A. M.—BISMARCK, alluding to the reported negotiations between NAPOLEON and the Prussian Government, says the Emperor refers everything to the Regency. He (BISMARCK) denies that he has ever negotiated for a restoration of the BONAPARTES, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

The *Times* publishes, by request from Chiselhurst, a denial of its statement that intrigues were going on between BISMARCK and the Bonapartists for the restoration of the latter.

Probable Adjournment of the London Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 29—9 A. M.—The *Observer* supposes that the Conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Preliminary Council at the German Head-Quarters—The Disturbances in the City—Cause of the Protracted Deliberations—Bismarck Insisting on the Acceptance of Terms of Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—BISMARCK, on the 24th, visited M. FAVRE, who had come to Versailles. An hour afterward a council of war was held, at which the Emperor WILLIAM, the Crown Prince, Gens. MOLTKE, BOYEN and VON ROON and Count BISMARCK were present. At its conclusion another conference took place between BISMARCK and FAVRE, and the latter returned to Paris.

In the afternoon, after receiving confirmation of the news of disturbances in the capital, M. FAVRE returned to Versailles, and on the next day resumed negotiations with BISMARCK.

There has been no correspondence between Baron VON BEUST and Count BISMARCK in regard to preliminaries of peace.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded earlier had not BISMARCK insisted on the acceptance of conditions of peace.

One statement of the conditions of peace to be offered by Count BISMARCK is:

The cession to Germany of the Province of Alsace and the German part of Lorraine.

An indemnity in money for the expenses of the war, to be guaranteed by the municipalities, or possession of private property.

A portion of the French fleet to be turned over to the Germans.

One of the French colonies, probably Algeria.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Occupation of the Forts Begun—German Precautions Against Treachery on the Part of the Inhabitants—The Terms—Bourbaki's Army and Belfort Excluded from the Armistice.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The terms of capitulation were finally signed yesterday afternoon. The occupation of the forts commenced today. Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will immediately be moved into the forts, as the *enceinte* is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after the general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery moved forward to cover working parties. The three weeks' armistice expires at noon, Feb 19. The object is to spare further bloodshed, and give an opportunity to the French people through the Assembly at Bordeaux to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all the Departments, together with the free circulation of the deputies through the country.

The Army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines and Mobiles, are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All the corps of Francs-Tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed. All the forts will be finally evacuated by the French at 11 A. M. today, and will then be occupied by the Prussians.

The French troops will deliver their arms and flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Sevran. French troops may retire into Paris unarmed; the cannons of the forts are to be delivered up; but the *enceinte* guns are to be dismounted, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves to be left.

A line of demarcation is drawn between the *enceinte* and the forts. The French portion extends to the *enceinte* only, the Prussian portion to 500 paces from the *enceinte*, with certain topographical modifications.

Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French.

Paris remains completely invested, from a military point of view, but three railway lines will be repaired and permitted to convey supplies for the daily nourishment of the population.

BOURBAKI's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the Southern Armies is to be the line of the Loire. FAVRE returned to Paris yesterday morning. Gen. VELDEN, Chief of VINOY's Staff, and Capt. HERRISON, an Aide of TROCHU, with three Directors of the Mediterranean, Orleans and Western Railways, accompanied him. BOURBAKI shot himself yesterday.

FEEDING THE CAPITAL.

Action in London to Send Food to the Non-Combatants of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At a meeting held at the Mansion House, yesterday, for the relief of non-combatants in and around Paris, the Lord Mayor received and read a note from Earl GRANVILLE, stating that Mr. ODO RUSSELL had been instructed to ask Count BISMARCK to designate the route by which convoys of provisions from England might be sent into Paris, and to order that they be not interrupted on the way.

Cattle Ready to be Driven into Paris by the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Great numbers of cattle have been collected by the Germans at Rouen, Gonesse and Lagnay, to be driven into Paris as soon as it capitulates.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Last Shots at the French Capital—Bourbaki's Position in the East Critical—Confirmation of the Attempt to Kill Himself—The Swiss Frontier Guarded.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Firing on Paris is still suspended today.

There is continual skirmishing around Dijon with indecisive results.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a report that BOURBAKI's line of retreat in the direction of Lyons has been intercepted. The railway in his rear is occupied by the Germans, and portions of his army appear to be desirous of taking refuge in Switzerland. A Swiss force of 35,000 men is concentrated on the frontier to protect the neutrality of Switzerland.

LONDON, Jan. 29—9½ A. M.—BOURBAKI attempted to kill himself after the defeat at Belfort. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of.

Many bands of soldiers who have separated from the French Armies are scattered along the Swiss frontier.

BRUNTRUL, Switzerland, Jan. 28.—Gen. BOURBAKI is in a critical position. His headquarters on Friday were at Roulans near Besançon. The Germans occupy Salins. The Twenty-fourth French Corps had reached Pontarlier, and is marching southward. The Prussians had occupied Pont Roide, and are advancing through St. Hypolyte and Maiche on Morteau and Pontarlier.

The German Movement at Havre—Two New French Divisions Formed in the City—A French Iron-Clad at Queenstown—New Title of Prince Frederick William.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—A considerable force of the enemy is echelonned between Brione and Rouen, and detachments have entered Caudebec, Yvelôt and Pont Auderner.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Daily Telegraph* has special dispatches stating that two new French divisions have been formed of the recruits who have come into Havre.

The French iron-clad *Solferino*, westward bound, has put into Queenstown Harbor.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM will hereafter be styled Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany.

The Germans Pushing Forward in the East—French Fugitives Crossing Into Switzerland.

BERNE, Jan. 28.—The Germans have pushed to Champagnole, in the rear of the French, who endeavor to obstruct the pursuit by barricading the roads. Fugitives from the French Army are crossing into Switzerland.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS

Life in the Forts.

A correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes his visit to Fort Rosny: "I have before mentioned," he says, "my surprise at the very small damage which, to one looking from the outside of the fort, they appeared to do. Inside one was still more struck by this fact. The ground was strewn with fragments of shells, as it might well be, considering how many hundreds or even thousands had been thrown, with admirable aim, into the fort during the last few days. Here and there lay whole shells that had fallen without bursting, but they looked much too cold and frost-bitten to be longer mischievous. I looked round in vain for the traces of anything like the damage I should have expected. An observer who knew nothing about the bombardment, would have been fairly justified in pronouncing the occupants of the fort most untidy people, and might have wondered how long it could have taken them to break so many windows, or how they could have contrived to knock holes in their roofs, but it would certainly have never occurred to him that an iron shower of huge projectiles had been poured upon the place for so many hours without cessation. Why so few men are hurt we began partly to understand, when we found ourselves under the casemate to which our guide took us to look for the Commandant. The Commandant was asleep, but the senior officer who represented him received us very graciously. Happily, Monseigneur BAUER was known at the fort, and a popular guest there as everywhere. We were offered chairs near the stove and cigarettes, and begged to await his arrival. This was a decided improvement upon being looked upon as spies. The casemate was a low, long room with a rounded roof, and small beds down both sides of it, reminding one rather of a ship's lower deck. It was necessarily without any window or embrasure to admit light, as this might also have admitted a shell. We were told that the only occasion on which there had been loss of life at the fort during the bombardment was when a shell happened to light precisely upon an opening of this kind not sufficiently protected, and forcing its way through, fell into a room occupied by a number of the Garde Nationale. The usual cry of warning came too late. Before anybody could move the shell burst, and in an instant two men were lying on the floor dead, and three badly wounded. We were not sorry to be told that any such accident was quite out of the question in the casemate which protected us, though it occurred to me that if, by some abnormal and wholly unwarrantable violation of the law of chances, a shell had happened to fall, at the proper angle, on the palisades outside the door, a few of those nearest it would have been lucky to escape with their lives. The palisades were stout enough to protect the door from the fragments of a bursting shell, but not it seemed to me from the shell itself. However, this contingency was too improbable even to be contemplated, and we were assured that we were as safe from shells where we sat as if we had been a mile underground. It had an odd effect to hear them bursting now and then in the yard outside, and contrast their noise and fury with the peaceful quiet that reigned in the casemate. Two of the officers were seated at a table writing by the light of a lamp; others were lying on the beds; a few formed a group round the stove, smoking and chatting. I tried hard to find out why so terrible a bombardment as I had myself witnessed the other day caused so little loss of life, but could not get an altogether satisfactory explanation. The casemates to a great extent accounted for the fact—their occupants might live under a bombardment as long as annuitants in a country town. Then, as for the men constantly in movement about the yard, taking orders or otherwise employed, they are of course more or less exposed, but, from what we ourselves saw, the danger they run is not, after all, very great, if they will only take proper precautions. When they are touched it is more often than not because they are lounging about from carelessness or bravado in places where there is no sort of shelter close at hand, or because, grown callous from constant escapes, they won't take proper care to look out for the shells. But what I could not understand was how the men who worked the guns escaped. The guns naturally draw most of the fire of the enemy, which was astonishingly good. I had myself watched shell after shell fall in rapid succession almost, it seemed, on the very spot where half a dozen sailors, their heads and shoulders clearly visible above the ramparts, were answering the enemy's fire. Even if each shell had been an ordinary bullet one would have expected to hear of a good many killed and wounded, but when one considered that one shell became many fragments flying about in all directions, it seemed almost miraculous that at the end of a long bombardment there should be only four or five men touched, and of these not more than two mortally. The only explanation I could get was that 'it was luck,' and that a bombardment, though it made a great deal of noise and frightened people until they got accustomed to it, really did very little harm."

THE NEWS RECEIVED HERE.

Among the Germans—General Rejoicing.

The news of the capitulation of Paris, though anticipated for several days, caused considerable excitement among our German fellow-citizens, and an immense amount of speculation was indulged in, concerning the probable results of this culminating event in the history of the war. Most of the public places where the Germans congregate were crowded by men, who met their friends to discuss the prospects of the war, and various were the opinions advanced as to whether the fall of Paris will make an end of the war, or whether the French will continue a hopeless resistance in the provinces. The story of a contemplated restoration of the BONAPARTES by the German Government is entirely discredited in German circles, where intelligent men freely express their opinion, but it is believed that the French people will be left to form a new Government after they have accepted the terms of peace offered by the Germans after final surrender. The opinion, however, prevails generally among the Germans that the French will not be able to maintain a Republic. The news from Paris will henceforth be more eagerly awaited by the Germans here than has been the case for some time past.

Among the French—General Depression.

The news of the surrender of the French capital to the besiegers deepened the depression that has for some time been felt by the French residents of this City. It was not expected by them, as the news of the past two or three days, tending to show that a crisis was near at head, was considered doubtful as coming from Prussian sources. The skepticism in regard to the trustworthiness of the news of the surrender even was not allayed in some minds, notwithstanding the positive character of the dispatches. It was confidently expected in French circles that a grand and effective sortie would be made, in order to break with the garrison of Paris, numbering perhaps 300,000 men, through the German investing lines, to spare the French people a third repetition of the disgrace of Sedan and Metz. It is still insisted by many Frenchmen that no peace can be concluded on the basis of a cession of territory, and that the war will be continued until the French people are enabled to drive the invaders from their soil by new armies to be formed.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Jan. 29, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.25	42	W.	.....	Fair.
Baltimore	30.30	33	S. W.	Just perfect.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.06	34	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.24	41	...	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.53	31	N. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.04	37	S.	Brisk.	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	30.17	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.17	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	33	S.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	10	....	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.21	38	S.	.....	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.15	72	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.06	28	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.20	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.12	52	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.18	29	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.93	18	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.05	36	S. W	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.28	33	....	Calm.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.24	35	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.12	14	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.12	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.26	50	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.96	42	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.17	15	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O	30.16	33	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.24	32	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Wilmington, N.C	30.31	45	....	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.16	58	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-London, Ct	30.14	28	....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The New Senator From Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Republican Journal, Jan. 26.

The Legislature of Kansas, in joint convention, yesterday, upon the first ballot, elected for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next, Hon. ALEXANDER CALDWELL, of Leavenworth. Mr. CALDWELL is comparatively a stranger to Kansas politics, and this is greatly in his favor. He is, however, no new convert to the faith that inspires the Republican Party. He is honest in his political convictions, and has always been a Republican, not from gain or hope of preferment, for his aspirations have heretofore led him in an entirely different channel. He has had an eye to business. In honorable and legitimate trade, and in the prosecution of great enterprises, having for their object the general welfare and prosperity of the people, he has amassed wealth. We are glad that he is rich. We now have a Senator that can afford to entertain his friends, and maintain the dignity of his position without stealing from the Government. CALDWELL is too pure-minded to stoop to petty black-mailing, and would scorn to do a mean act. Judge LOWE has too long been an honest man to commence stealing now. This pure and upright man will have a coworker in the Senate in the person of Mr. CALDWELL, who, with him, will secure for us reform in the civil service, and that legislation which the State so sorely needs.

Jim Haggerty's Funeral—A Promiscuous Crowd.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The funeral of HAGGERTY, who was shot in New-York last week by WM. VARLEY, "Reddy the Blacksmith," took place today, and was attended by several thousands of people. The crowd was of a very mixed kind, but the rough element largely predominated.

THE BAR AND THE PRESS.

The Correspondence Between Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Bowles.

The Rights of Journalists and Lawyers.

Are Lawyers Amenable to Public Opinion?

The Press May Publish Facts, But Not Opinions.

The following is the correspondence in full between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, an imperfect copy of which was given in the *World* of Friday. The correspondence is introduced by the following card:

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28, 1871.

Mr. FIELD having circulated among his friends a partial copy of this correspondence, I gave to my friends, a few days ago, from Nº 11 on to the end, and at least one of them (No. 12) of importance to a fair understanding of the questions raised between us. SAMUEL BOWLES.

I.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I address you thus, taking it for granted that the scurrilous attack upon me in the form of a letter, published in a late number of the Springfield *Republican*, was inserted without your consent or knowledge. Allow me to call your attention to this attack, and ask you for a public disavowal of it. I did not see it till this morning, when a friend showed it to me in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES. The TIMES I do not mind, for it is the weak and wicked "sound and fury, signifying nothing," of three or four renegade Englishmen, but the Springfield *Republican* I do mind. Your relations with me make me believe, that you would not willingly lend its types to abuse me, and your relations with others make me also believe, that you would not knowingly consent to its degradation. Yours very truly,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., Springfield *Republican*.

[The "scurrilous attack" in question was the following paragraph from a letter concerning the Bar of New-York in the *Republican*, and copied in this form in the NEW-YORK TIMES:]

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, though hardly old enough to be called a veteran, is one of the ablest lawyers in New-York, and has, by far, the largest practice. His receipts as counsel for the Erie Railroad Company alone, are understood to have exceeded $250,000 in a single year, and the regular income is enormous. His connection with FISK and GOULD secures him the favor of BARNARD and the other Ring Judges though it has destroyed his reputation as a high-toned lawyer with the public, while the Bar always disliked him for his avarice and meanness. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is a strong free-trade advocate, and often presides at the meetings of the Reform Club. He is an authority on international law, and was also the chief coadjutor of the present code of procedure of the State of New-York. His reputation as a lawyer is based upon his knowledge of legal technicality, and once, during a legal controversy with the late JAMES T. BRADY, the latter dubbed him "the king of the pettifoggers," which title has stuck to FIELD ever since.

II.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

THE REPUBLICAN,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I did not see the letter about the New-York lawyers, in which occurred the paragraph offensive to yourself, until after it was published in the *Republican;* nor did I read it, indeed, until since the receipt of your letter. I regret very much that it should do fuller justice to the qualities that have won for you the position, which the letter assigned, of the leader of the active members of the New-York Bar. I am especially mortified and indignant that the line concerning your personal qualities, or rather the supposed opinion of your brother lawyers in regard to them, should have appeared in a paper under my control. Whether all or all of your associates think you "avaricious" or "mean," is a matter I know nothing about; but their judgment to that effect would not, knowingly by me, have found expression in the *Republican*.

But as to the general judgment concerning your professional associations with notorious parties, with generally-conceded corrupt schemes, and the effect of them upon your professional standing, I should not have changed the character of the letter, though the wording of it is not exactly to my taste. Whether right or wrong, I think there is but one feeling among your old friends in Western Massachusetts on this subject, and that is one of mingled sorrow and indignation at your professional associations with FISK and GOULD and their desperate schemes.

The inclosed editorial paragraph in the *Republican*, a few days since, expressive, I think, of this common feeling or judgment, would have been rendered earlier, and I think made more condemnatory, but for the long-time pleasant personal relations between myself and your family.

I shall be quite willing, if you desire it, to express the *Republican's* regret at the appearance in its columns of the peculiarly personal portion of the letter in question. But I could not conscientiously do it without repeating anew, in the most positive form, its condemnation of those professional associations which are made the subject of criticism in the same paragraph.

I inclose to you, also, a full copy of the letter in which the offensive paragraph occurred. It is one of a series of letters from a young man, in whose integrity and intelligence I have every reason to confide, and who, I am sure, had no personal motive to especially misrepresent you. It would evidently seem, however, that he had gathered his information and formed his judgment from those who are inimical to you.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., New-York.

[Editorial paragraph from the *Republican*, inclosed in the above letter:]

Now that a first-class British review, the *Westminster*, has broken ground in vigorous rebuke of that eminent lawyer, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, for his great share in prostituting the law and its instruments to the gross schemes of speculation, corruption and robbery, in which his distinguished client, JAMES FISK, Jr., has been engaged for the last few years, the New-York journals begin to press home upon him his notorious sins in this respect. The TIMES, in particular, points out the impossibility of doing anything in the way of legal or judicial reform, so long as men of his high professional and social standing give their learning and their influence to break down all the safeguards of justice in behalf of notorious scoundrels, and sell their services to men like FISK, GOULD, DREW and FREMONT, who are committing public robbery in Wall-street, and Albany, and before the Courts of New-York City and State. It is to be hoped these strictures may have some influence in arousing private conscience to their obligations, and in creating a public opinion that will make it impossible for these scandals to go on or be repeated by others.

III.

DUDLEY FIELD (SON) TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

NO. 4 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

SIR: I am not personally acquainted with you, but I once put myself to serious inconvenience to do you a favor. When you were arrested here, and lodged in Ludlow-street Jail, you wrote to my father, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, begging him to use his influence to get you released. We had nothing whatever to do with the suit against you, and did not know anything of it, but at my father's request, I set off to see Mr. FISK and intercede for your discharge. He was out, and I took a carriage and drove from place to place where I thought I might find him, continuing for hours until I found him at 1 o'clock at night. I then insisted upon his consenting to your immediate release, telling him that I would myself become your bondsman, and that if he would give me a written assent and the address of the lawyer who brought the suit, I would go myself late as it was, and get you out of jail. Mr. FISK had been a client of mine for years, and I resented his refusal to take my advice in this instance. He was very indignant at your having published a statement about his father's lunacy, and was much displeased at my undertaking to interfere at all. The next morning early I went with my uncle, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, to the Sheriff's office and he became one of your bondsmen. Neither my father nor I ever received a word of thanks from you, and we do not want any. On the contrary, having done you one favor at your solicitation, I propose to do you another unsolicited, viz.: To give you an opportunity to make reparation for an attack upon my father in your newspaper.

Somebody connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES has a spite against our firm, and almost every day some malicious and lying article appears about some of us. When this began some years ago, we attempted to answer, but they altered our reply, and each lie refuted enabled them to answer with a new one, so we have since paid no attention to them.

Not satisfied with attacking us in their editorial columns they take a malicious pleasure in digging out anything against us in other papers. Yesterday I was surprised to find in its columns what purports to be an extract from the correspondence of the Springfield *Republican*, as follows:

[Extract published at bottom of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S first letter.]

Now the firm of FIELD & SHEARMAN consists of three persons, myself, T. G. SHEARMAN and J. W. STERLING, my father being counsel connected with us. He has had a large practice for many years, and since I have been with him, which is eighteen years, we have probably had as much legal business in our office as any other office in New-York, and we have been fairly rewarded for it. The Erie Railway Company has much litigation and many different lawyers. Some, a small proportion, of their suits are sent to us, and we are paid by it as by other clients. Neither my father nor the firm ever had $200,000 from the Erie Railway Company in one year, nor any sum in any manner approaching it. We are not bound to tell you or the public the exact sum that we receive, but we endeavor to get fees proportionate to the labor in each case, and if our clients do not complain, I do not perceive who else can. However, if, when you are in New-York, you will call at our office, I will give you a list of the services performed and the fees received by ourselves and other lawyers, who have been employed from time to time by Mr. FISK, Mr. GOULD, or the Erie Railway, and leave you to judge of the adequacy of the compensation of each.

As to my father's regular income, it is derived from professional services to many clients, from mortgage rents, and the investments of a lifetime. Last year and year before, his sworn returns to the internal revenue assessor were about $75,000. So much for the first statement. The second is that my father's connection "with FISK and GOULD secures him the favor of BARNARD and the other Ring Judges." He has no "connection" with FISK and GOULD beyond being retained by them in lawsuits. Within the past three years, at various times, the following New-York lawyers, among others, have also been retained by the same persons or by the Erie Company: William M. Evarts, Edwin W. Stoughton, James T. Brady, Samuel J. Tilden, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Dorman B. Eaton, William Fullerton, John C. Burrill, John K. Porter, Hamilton W. Robinson, Joseph S. Bosworth, F. J. Fithian and Clarence A. Seward; and any one of them has as much influence with any and every Judge as we have. I defy anybody to point to a single instance where we have exercised any influence upon or received any favor or any order, when we had not a right to consider justified by the law and the facts, from any Judge.

The communication further states that "the Bar always disliked" my father "for his avarice and meanness." Now, my father is the principal author of the New-York Code, which was, for a long time, very unpopular with the Bar. He has been prominent as a lawyer, free-soiler and free-trader and public speaker, for many years, and naturally has many enemies; but if there is a single member of our Bar who has given away as much in public and private charity during his life he is unknown to me. As but one example of this, I may take an institution near you, and well known to you, Williams College, to which he has given above $30,000. I could cite many other instances, and could bring many a poor family as witness to the truth of my assertion; but my object is not to eulogize my father, but to defend him from aspersions.

Your article winds up with stating that "JAMES T. BRADY dubbed him the king of pettifoggers, which title has stuck to FIELD ever since." Mr. BRADY was a personal friend of mine, and during the latter part of his life, a friend, also, of my father. They at one time were engaged in a great legal contest where both combatants used warm language, but Mr. BRADY never gave him any such title in my hearing, and I am sure I was present during the entire controversy.

I have exposed four untruths in an article of twenty-three lines, the whole of which is evidently dictated by malice. You can best judge whether one who knows personally of what he is talking, or a newspaper correspondent, who gives no authority, and can have no personal knowledge on the subject, is most worthy of credence. The attacks in the TIMES are curiosities in their way. One article asserts that our excuse for taking a retainer from Mr. FISK is that we are legally bound to take all retainers. The Indianapolis *Journal*, an extract from which is published in the TIMES, just above the extract from your paper, refutes this supposed proposition of ours with great force and fury. The truth is, that we never did make any such proposition, or defend ourselves at all. The *Journal* says, in effect, Mr. FIELD says black is white—black is not white; therefore Mr. FIELD is a liar,—a beautiful syllogism and quite true, supposing Mr. FIELD did say black was white. But suppose he did not say so, who is the liar then? The TIMES has another article, in which it says, the case would have been quite different if Mr. FISK had been a client of Mr. FIELD before he became so widely known, but that he retained Mr. FIELD after he became notorious, &c. And on this text it preaches a sermon of a column.

The truth is, that Mr. FISK became a client of mine years ago, when my father was in Europe, and has since continued to send more or less suits to our office. The Indianapolis *Journal* aforesaid, says: 1st. We "have accepted a general retainer from JAMES FISK." We have not. 2d. We "in other words have agreed in advance for a stipulated sum to advocate all of his schemes and defend all his villanies, &c." This is also untrue. In fact, if we to copy all the false accusations, all inspired by the TIMES, or taken from its pages, and refute them one by one, we should have to make that our sole business. So I will go no further.

But I am addressing a respectable man, a man who knows, or ought to know, what the standing and position of both my father and myself is; a man who, even if he is indifferent what wounds he inflicts upon people in general, is certainly under an obligation to me, and I want to ask you if you consider a respectable paper justified in inserting, without inquiry as to the truth, such an article as the letter of your correspondence, and whether you always publish any charge, no matter how vile or malevolent, from anybody against anybody? Many of the newspapers are getting to be public nuisances, and I am sorry to have that tendency spread to old Massachusetts, which prides herself on her respectability.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

IV.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DUDLEY FIELD (SON.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29, 1870.

DEAR SIR: My letter to your father, in reply to a note from him, answers, in large part, your own letter; and I beg to refer you to it. But there are other points in your letter that seem to call for some explanation or comment. I never was aware until a few weeks ago, from an incidental conversation with your relative and my friend, Mr. ASHBURNER, of your prompt but unavailing efforts to relieve me from Ludlow-street, for the sake of my wife; and I then determined to take the first opportunity to express to you my grateful sense of your kindness. Let me now render to you my thanks, and say that I fully appreciate your kindness, and shall not be likely to forget it.

I never, for one moment, believed that any FIELD had aught to do with the trick of putting me in jail. I applied to your father, as to Mr. SEWARD, for relief, solely for my wife's sake, so stating it in my notes, which, by the way, your distinguished client had made it impossible, so far as he could, that I should send out that night. For myself, since the disagreeable notoriety of the arrest and imprisonment was unavoidable, I cared nothing. My sense of humor and my love of experience amply sustained me through the prospect of a night in jail; but my wife was in an especially delicate condition of health, and very nervous, and for her sake I did wish to be relieved. I never had any reply to the note to your father, and did not know what was done in response to it until, as I have said, Mr. ASHBURNER told me. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD sent me word, after I returned home, that your father was ignorant of the suit, and did what he could, after my note was received, to relieve me, but what this was was not stated.

When the suit first appeared in Court, after the jail experience, on an incidental, preliminary motion, my friend and attorney, Mr. BLISS, was met by your father as the representative of the plaintiff; and the suit, I believe, though not originating in your office, was transferred at once to your care. Soon after this I had a note from Mr. HENRY M. FIELD, in which, alluding to his brother CYRUS' indignation at my treatment, and also saying that it was fired, in part, by the fear that his brother (your father) might, at least, have known something of it in advance, if he did not participate in it—he renewed the assurance, that I had previously had verbally, of the innocence of your father in the premises, and added, I believe, that he shared the feeling of the family on that subject. I replied to this, that I had never, for a moment, doubted your father's ignorance of the imprisonment transaction, and never held him or his office, in any way, accountable for it; but I felt bound to add, that, considering the initiation of the suit, I was surprised that he had consented, afterward, to associate himself with it; and that I had only one wish in regard to the whole matter, which was that it should be either left to the blackguards who began it, or have been managed by gentlemen from the beginning.

All this is not exactly pertinent, perhaps, but after your generous share in the efforts to release me, I think it is due to you and myself that I should make this full explanation. The whole transaction certainly never left with me anything but the kindest personal feelings toward all the FIELD family. I never had any other than friendly relations with them, and I never dreamed of having or wished to have.

On the professional point, however, involved in the conspicuous relations of your father with FISK and GOULD, and their desperate measures, I believe the feeling expressed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and finding utterance in the *Republican*, is almost an universal one. At any rate, I share it very decidedly, and the *Republican* would long ago have given most decided and sharp expression to it, but for my personal relations with your family, and the thought that its judgment might be associated, in the public mind, with some supposed grievances connected with the Fisk suit.

The right or wrong of this feeling need not be discussed between you and me; it is a very large question; and I well understand that there is something to be said on the other side. But the *Republican* had long ago maintained, and applied to cases in Massachusetts, the doctrine that a lawyer was responsible, in a decided degree, for the character of his clients and the character of the suits which he undertook in their behalf; and I believe no professional conduct is more open to criticism, in this respect, than that of your father. If he is no more guilty than other prominent gentlemen of the New-York Bar, so much the worse for the New-York Bar. But whether correctly or not, the public have identified your father especially with the more desperate and notorious causes of your distinguished Erie clients, and are disposed, it would seem, to concentrate upon him a responsibility which, perhaps, should be shared, in some degree, by others.

I say all this with obvious frankness, yet with the kindest personal feeling toward yourself and your father, and with no disposition to be drawn into either a public or private controversy in regard to the quest

take me by supposing that I am likening myself to ERSKINE, or my clients to PAINE. I am stating a principle in better terms than I can state it myself.

I am not insensible to the respect of my fellow-men, and especially of my fellow-members of the Bar, who are in the main a noble but much calumniated body of men; but I value still more my own self-respect, and if I were to be driven by clamor, or by any means whatever short of absolute force, to abandon my clients, I should lose my self-respect. That I will not do, be the consequences what they may. I am resolved that, so far as I am able to effect it, my clients shall be judged according to the law of the land. I shall, whenever I speak for them in the Courts of the country, stand between them and popular clamor, just as I would stand between them and power, if they were menaced by power of any kind, monarchical or republican. I have never cared for popularity. I have met many a scowl in my day; as when I defended the fugitive slave, or when I inveighed against arrests without legal warrant, under color of the war power, or when I denied the legality of test oaths, or argued against the constitutionality of the military governments in the South.

Do not imagine, that in fulfilling my duties as advocate, I mean in any manner to abet or justify what I think wrong. You, of all men in the world, ought not to think so. You know, or should know, that after your arrest, which, however provoked, I did not approve, I set myself to procure a similar act in the future; that I drew an amendment of the Code of Procedure to effect that object, and urged it upon the Legislature, and that, after having failed in my effort the first year, I renewed it the next, and finally got it as it now stands in these words, appended to section 186: "The defendant may give bail whenever arrested, at any hour of the day or night, and shall have reasonable opportunity to procure it before being committed to prison."

After what has passed, you must judge for yourself whether you will publish any and what disclaimers. You may publish this correspondence, if you please. I should think you would consider it fair to do so. If you do not, I shall think myself at liberty to publish it, unless you object. And if hereafter you publish in your own name, or anonymously, anything else concerning me, I have to ask that you will send me a copy, and that you will give equal publicity to any reply I may make.

Very truly yours,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., Editor of the Springfield *Republican*.

VI.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Of course I could not expect that my explanatory note of the 29th would satisfy you. Had it been possible, to my own sense of truth and justice, to have stopped short at the point that you say would have satisfied you, the imperious tone of your first note would have forbidden it. But I did not suppose that you would be surprised at my opinions. I have found them so common among gentlemen of all professions, and especially among gentlemen of the Bar in this State; they have been so often expressed in the independent Press of the country,—that I had supposed you were familiar with their popularity, and had ceased to be surprised, if not annoyed, by their utterance.

Of course, I cannot accept the limitations which you put upon journalism. The gathering and publication of *facts* is but one part of its vocation. To express *opinions* is a yet higher and larger share of its duties. The conduct of public men, before the public, is the legitimate subject of its discussion. The lawyer before the court, as the minister in his pulpit, the executive in his chair of state, and the legislator in his hall of assembly,—all these are alike public men; and their conduct in their public vocations the proper theme of both journalistic report and discussion. Nor can any arrangement of the provinces of the Press alone. Without invading the sanctities of private character, of the courtesies of personal life, reason and the habits of civilization give to every man the right to arraign and discuss the public or professional conduct of his fellow-men. The politician on the stump discusses his fellow-politicians. The minister in his pulpit summons his fellows for inconsistency, unreason, or infidelity. So the lawyer arraigns his fellow-lawyers in Court or in public gathering. And each, too, crosses the line of his own profession, and disputes the conduct of men of other professions. There is no Court more thoroughly established than this of public opinion, and no right more finally settled or more largely improved than this of the free discussion of the public and professional conduct of our fellow-men; and I am surprised to find you disputing it. Thus, however mortifying and trying it may have been to yourself, there certainly was no invasion of the proprieties of private life, no outrage upon the decencies of the occasion, when, at a public gathering and entertainment of the Bar of your own native County of Berkshire, last week, a distinguished citizen of the county, once in public life, alluded to your professional conduct in the same spirit, if not in like terms, to those which, in the *Republican*, have aroused your "amazement" and provoked your "indignation."

You are more fortunate, I trust, in the statement of your own position. That, certainly, is entitled to every possible respect; and I have neither the disposition nor the power to criticise it in detail. I have talked "with averted eyes" through much of the history of your professional association with those notorious clients that have dragged down your professional fame, and I cannot measure the precise extent or character of the services you have rendered them. I can only say, my judgment has been formed from the general observation of your name in connection with their most desperate causes, and with some of the more extraordinary proceedings which have been had in their behalf in the New-York Courts,—as well as from the testimony of some of the local public journals, and of prominent members of your local bar;—as likewise, further, from gentlemen of your profession in this State,—all of whom would naturally watch the facts with greater closeness and discrimination, than either my ability or inclination allowed. I am glad that you are able to satisfy yourself of the propriety of your conduct,—I hope you may be able to satisfy your friends, your profession and the public. But I must tell you, frankly, that if you are right, they are widely and deeply wrong, and you are one of the most misunderstood and best abused men in the country.

It certainly will be a satisfaction to your personal friends to know that you were not associated, in advance, with those most notorious and audacious proceedings of your distinguished clients which you have catalogued. But may it not be said, that, while these proceedings were initiated and advanced to more or less of achievement without your knowledge, they had more or less of your services, in maintaining and defending them and their results, when disputed in the Courts? Is there not such an offense known to the laws, as that of being accessory after the fact? And does it often not rise to a degree of responsibility and guilt, nearly or quite equal to that of the origination and execution?

The province of professional duty, to causes and to clients, is, I believe, an open question among lawyers themselves. Even the principles of it have never been stated to general acceptance; but it is much easier to agree upon a principle than to decide upon practice under it. Perhaps none would dispute the statements of ERSKINE. Certainly posterity honors him for the defense of a man, who was arraigned for opinions on abstract questions. But your clients, for whom you have incurred deep responsibilities and dared professional dishonor, are no martyrs to opinions, and are not arraigned for a bold adherence to, and publication of, unpopular principles. Their offenses are against the peace and integrity of business. They have achieved and hold possession of a railroad by means little short of robbery itself. They have sought, for mere purposes of personal aggrandizement, to corrupt the very head of the nation. And they have, with like purposes in view, brought temporary disorder into the financial condition of the country, and spread ruin, with a wanton hand among its people. It is in assisting or defending these men in such plans and in such operations; in borrowing the forms and technicalities of law to sustain them in their positions, or to screen them from justice; it is in lending your great ability and your legal knowledge either to the concoction or the defense of gross schemes of stock speculation, or railroad and business aggrandizement, at the expense of innocent parties and the public; it is in interposing yourself and your professional services between men whom the nation supposes, rightly or wrongly, have, believes, with a faith that cannot be readily shaken, are men of public corruption and men of business dishonor—between such men and their dispossession of their ill-gotten gains and power, and the relief of the business of the country from their paralyzing control and corrupting example: it is is for acts and influences like these that you have been arraigned before the public, and that not only professional but popular opinion sits in judgment upon you.

I beg you, as one who has long honored your family, who takes pride in its associations with his own part of Massachusetts, and in the distinguished services of its members to education and religion, to commerce, and to civilization in every form; as one who has had a pride in your own professional attainments and your own wide reputation, to make haste and do what is still possible to relieve your character from these suspicions and these judgments. If they are all false, it is quite time that the public mind was disabused. If there is any degree of truth in them, let it be reduced to the lowest possible element.

I did not dream, in writing my first letter, that there would ever be any call or motive for the publication of our correspondence, or, indeed, for its continuance beyond that. But I am quite willing, if you desire it, that any or all of my letters shall be published in connection with your own. I do not care to appear before the public as the personal champion of a cause which I am so inadequate to represent; and I would, therefore, prefer to leave with you the responsibility of any publication. At the same time, in view of your demand, I may conclude it is my duty, as I retain the right, on my own responsibility, to publish the entire correspondence. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., New-York.

VII.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst., received this morning, seems to have been written for publication, and is filled with as much general disparagement as could well be got into so many pages, without stating a single fact from which lawyer or moralist could form an opinion, except the fact that the clients to whom you refer are, as you say, bad men. To give this as a reason for not defending them is equivalent to saying that the saints must have a monopoly of lawsuits. If a saint sues a sinner the sinner shall not be defended. If it should happen that a saint wrongs a sinner, the sinner cannot sue the saint. This is putting your case in a more palpable form than has occurred to you, perhaps, but I think it is essentially your position. Were you, however, to change it, and say, that you make no question of parties, but of causes, and that a lawyer should never engage in the wrong side of a cause, I must ask you what is to be taken beforehand as the test of wrong. If the lawyer were omniscient and the Judge infallible, if all the facts on both sides and all the law could be known from the beginning, then, indeed, the lawyer would be justified in saying to a client, I will not assist you. But in the present condition of humanity facts are often misunderstood, the law often mistaken, and one Court frequently pronounces right what another Court has pronounced wrong.

In this state of things I know no better general rule than this: that the lawyer, being intrusted by Government with the exclusive function of representing litigants before the Courts, is bound to represent any person who has any rights to be asserted or defended. If a person has no rights, the lawyer is not bound to assist. If he has any rights, the lawyer is bound to see them respected if he can. Let me apply this rule to your case and that of my clients. You were guilty of a gross libel on one of them, for which you should have been severely punished. Was it unlawful for a lawyer to defend you? Suppose them, on the other hand, to be guilty of all the wrongs you charge them with, have they still no rights? If a ruffian beats one of them in the street, may he be sued for it? If he utter a falsehood concerning them, may he be prosecuted? Or suppose one, who has a spite against them, to buy a share or two of stock in the Erie Railway Company for the purpose of harassing them with a lawsuit, is it lawful to defend them against such a suit? Or suppose a speculator, who has sold stocks on time, to bring a suit for the purpose of affecting the price, may such a suit be resisted? Or suppose an enemy, unwilling to take the responsibility himself, puts forward a third person to bring suits against them, and keep them in continued litigation, for the gratification of revenge, are these suits to go on without resistance? Or suppose them to have enough of the stock of a corporation to give them the majority at an election, and the managers to manufacture secretly new stock to overcome their majority, using the property of the Company to pay for it, and making away with the books to complete the secrecy—must the wrong be acquiesced in and redress by the Courts given up? Or suppose still further, that actions are brought against them for damages on alleged sales of gold which they say they never bought, is it unprofessional to put in their answers and try the causes for them? These are not imaginary cases. They are mainly real cases for engaging in which I am assailed. And you, smarting under a sense of a personal grievance, look on with distorted vision, and applaud the assault.

Let us look at the question from another point of view. Is it lawful to advocate what it is lawful to do. Would you have a Judge decide against these men, because he thinks them of bad repute, or of bad lives or of evil example? What would you think of him if, in pronouncing judgment, he were to say, I do not think the proof sustains the charges of this complaint, but the defendants are outraging decency and corrupting justice, and I shall decide against them? Nay, suppose you were a juror, trying one of the suits for damages on alleged gold contracts, would you violate your oath and find a verdict against them, contrary to the evidence, because they "have sought, for mere purposes of personal aggrandizement, to corrupt the very head of the nation," or because "they have, with like purposes in view, brought temporary disorder into the financial condition of the country, and spread ruin with a wanton hand among its people"? Of course you answer that you are not a knave or a dog that you should do this thing. But how in the name of all that is reconcilable, are you to be informed of the real case before you, if nobody may explain it to you; how is the evidence to be forthcoming, if they cannot have the aid of the law in obtaining it; how are they to get the facts fairly before you, if they are denied the privilege of counsel?

You should not answer me, like a sentimental school-girl, by talking about walking "backward with averted eyes," or by uttering the politician's slang about my being "one of the most misunderstood and best abused men in the country," as if that had anything to do with the question between us; but you should have given me facts and reasons. Instead of doing so, you have dealt in a volume of vituperation. Let me tell you that you had better at once confess yourself wrong, and accept the theory that the lawyer is responsible, not for his clients, nor for their causes, but for the manner in which he conducts their causes. Here I admit the fullest responsibility. I do not assent to the theory of BROUGHAM that the lawyer should know nobody but his client. I insist that he should defend his client *per fas* and not *per nefas*. By this rule, I am willing to be judged. This was the point of my letter, to which you have given no answer but the general one, just mentioned. You cannot escape in this way. You have ventured to arraign my professional conduct. I repel your charge, and challenge you to specify an instance. You fail to specify any, but rely on public opinion against me. That may be so or it may not be so. I will not stop to discuss the question with you. You do not advance a step by declaring, however so confidently, that you think so or say so, because somebody else, or all men, if you please, think so or say so. That will not do; you must go further, or submit to be branded as a libeler.

I need scarcely say more. My views of your rights and duties, as the conductor of a newspaper, have been already set forth, and I need not reiterate them. The Berkshire entertainment I never heard of before, and shall say nothing about it, till I have heard what was said and who said it. I will not stop to comment upon your inconsistency. You applaud ERSKINE. Yet he defended a man who believed by nearly the whole people of England to be undermining the foundation of all religion and all morality, aiming to subvert the throne and blot out the name of God. All that Messrs. GOULD and FISK are charged with is as nothing, in quality or in consequence, compared with what he was charged with. His advocate was denounced, hunted, dismissed from office, for defending him. Now you say, "posterity honors him for the defense."

The prevalence or unanimity even of public opinion is quite foreign to our controversy. I should hope that you are mistaken; but whether reproached or not, I am confident that I have not deserved reproach. Perhaps my knowledge of professional opinion is as good as yours. I have certainly more of it than you have not, and that is the experience of the Erie office. In answer to my inquiries, made today, I am informed that within the last three years the present managers of the Company have employed many lawyers of the highest repute in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and even Massachusetts, and that not in a single instance has a retainer been refused. I do not believe that there is a lawyer in the United States who would today refuse it. In nearly every litigation in which I have been concerned for them, I have been associated with the most respectable and eminent counsel. Indeed, in almost the only bona fide suit ever brought against the present managers (for most of the rest have been what I should call filibustering expeditions) the defense is conducted with the counsel and co-operation of the foremost lawyer, not only of Massachusetts, but of all New-England.

In conclusion, I have to say that I have discussed these questions, on your own assumption that my clients are all that you charge them to be. It should seem scarcely necessary to add that the assumption is taken only for the sake of the argument. If they are justly chargable with what is alleged against them, that will be made known when the cases are tried, and then, as at all times, I shall hope to act, as I think I have hitherto acted, according to the best lights I have, the part of an upright lawyer and honest citizen.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq.

VIII.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have read with profound attention yours of the 5th, received yesterday, in the hope to find some reason for the modification of my judgment in the matter between us, even if not to "confess myself wrong." But I am utterly unable to do so. I am only impressed with the fact that you believe yourself right, and that you are acting sincerely, if not intelligently. But the grounds of your action, as of your defense, seem to me purely technical and altogether narrow. They do not reach the question, as it lies in my mind, and as it presents itself to the mind of the great public. It is not a question of law, nor even of abstract individual right, but of a broad public morality. You have sinned against no statute; I will not undertake to say, even, that you have violated any prescript of the code professional. Within those lines you are wiser than I, and I shall not follow you. But that you have offended the moral sense of the public—that is what I insist upon; that is what, in my duty as a journalist, I have proclaimed to the public. If I am wrong, it is simply in reading wrongly the public judgment, in transcribing incorrectly its verdict. Time and the developments of public testimony will judge between us here.

Thus I dismiss the most of your argument as purely technical, and not pertinent to my view of the subject. Still, let me say, that your assumption that your clients are not to suffer for their bad character, is neither good law nor good sense. Hardly a cause is tried, where the character of the parties for good or bad is not an element in the argument of the counsel, in the opinion of the Judge, in the conclusion of the jury. It should, if the idea not go back to the assumption of the case by the counsel. A man *should* suffer for his bad character, as he should gain for his good character; and nothing more convinces me of the perverted views, which you take of your conduct and of the province of your professional duty, than your more than ignoring this consideration,—your denial of it.

You traverse, almost insultingly, let me say, the grounds you assume for yourself and your clients, when you charge me with "a gross libel" upon one of them, as when, also, you accuse me of being actuated by "a personal grievance" in the judgment I have rendered upon them and yourself,—as in both suggestions you illustrate anew that perversion of the moral sense, that seems to me, more than anything else, to have led you into your present unfortunate position. I was quite willing, certainly, to leave even to a New-York Court, the question whether I had "grossly libelled" your client. And as certainly, if either he or you has ever inflicted "a personal grievance" upon me, I am not aware of it. He essayed one, indeed, but did not get beyond a temporary personal annoyance. If anybody is "smarting" under that transaction, it certainly is not myself.

The only "personal grievance" that I can admit in this matter is that which I share with the great body of the community—a grievance which every citizen *should* feel, and which most citizens *do* feel, at the success of the attacks of your clients upon the moral order of society and of business. It is under this grievance that I have written and published. It is a grievance, with which you must be coupled, because of the aid you have rendered them in their conspiracies—because of the success with which you have been able to drown them—because of the higher character which you have dragged down, in your indiscriminating, though zealous labors in their behalf.

Do not deceive yourself, my dear Sir; history may be relied upon to defend freedom of opinion, and to avenge its martyrs; but it will never put JAMES FISK, Jr., by the side of THOMAS PAINE, nor, for daring and losing for his cause, will it put DAVID DUDLEY FIELD on a page parallel to that belonging to ERSKINE. If I seemed to write as if for publication in my last letter, it was because you set me the example, and openly challenged me to the types. But I await, still, your final desire as to the publication of this correspondence; and your wish also as to such publication, including the letters that have passed between your son and myself.

I know very well it is impossible to dissociate personal feeling wholly from such discussion of public or professional conduct as you and I have engaged in, but I wish you to try to believe, at least, that this judgment of mine in the *Republican*, and in this correspondence, is as far as possible removed from all personal unfriendliness to yourself and to your family, and is not inspired by any personal provocation, but is born strictly of my deepest convictions of duty as a journalist and a citizen. I am yours very truly,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., New-York.

IX.

DUDLEY FIELD (SON) TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

[Received Jan. 11 or 12.]

NO. 4 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter, dated the 29th, in answer to mine of the 27th ult., and have been prevented by illness from sending an earlier reply. I think, with all respect, that if you had written such a letter as mine to these gentlemen whom you term my "distinguished clients," and they had returned such an answer as yours, the *Republican* would have pronounced the answer evasive, to say the least.

I took the pains to explain to you our relations with certain clients, and to point out four distinct misstatements in twenty-three lines of your letter, to which no answer is made, that you refer me to a letter to my father, written by you to him on the same subject, and in reference to that I find that you "*regret*" certain matters that were stated in that article, but insist on your opinions in regard to his professional conduct in the Erie suits. You do not draw my attention, (nor his, in your letter to him,) to any disavowal in the columns of the *Republican* or that you do not direct to false assertions, nor to any public expression of that "regret" that you seem privately to feel, but intimate that you are willing to correct a part of your misstatements, provided you couple with your corrections further abuse. Is that quite fair and manly?

The rest of your letter amounts to this:

First—That you acknowledge my efforts to obtain your release from jail. We will pass that over since you are unwilling to accord simple justice to those who exerted themselves in your behalf.

Second—That we afterward acted in the libel suit brought by Mr. FISK against you. I believe you are mistaken in this, but I assure you I should most cheerfully had taken charge of that suit, and have carried it on to the extremity of the law. As the facts appeared, your paper had been guilty of a most unwarrantable attack on Mr. FISK'S family. Had you confined yourself to abuse of Mr. FISK, you might shield yourself under the pretense of a high professional duty, but you went further and stated that his father was a lunatic. There was no excuse whatsoever for this. It was deliberately intended to wound and annoy him, and the author of the statement, whether it be true or false, deserves the censure of all honorable men. When I interceded for your release, Mr. FISK asked me what remedy he had. I answered: "The only remedy known to the law is an action for libel. Your suit is well enough; all that I object to is the time and manner of the arrest. I only want this man released till to-morrow morning to enable him to give bail." Now I considered, and still consider, Mr. FISK'S suit against you just and proper, but most serious. Under the old English system, libels were so severely punished as to amount to a censorship of the Press, and, in fact, a suppression of free opinion. In our eagerness to correct this evil, we have fallen into the opposite extreme, and as our laws are now administered actions for libel are but a farce. Still, such an action is the only *legal* redress that can be obtained. In certain parts of this country, an editor was formerly constantly liable to be cowhided, shot in the street, or called out to fight a duel, and there are States where public opinion even now sanctions that mode of punishing a libel. But here, where we at least pretend to enforce the laws, I consider a lawyer justified in advising a suit to the exclusion of the more barbarous if less efficacious remedy.

Third—That you heard "I told my father that it was a disgrace to the family to have such a client as FISK." I have never said or intimated anything of the kind to him or any one else.

Fourth—That (in your own words,) "on the professional point, however, involved in the conspicuous relations of your father with FISK and GOULD, I believe the feeling expressed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and finding utterance in the *Republican*, is almost an universal one. At any rate I share it very decidedly, and the *Republican* would long ago have given more sharp and decided expression to it, but for my personal relation with your family, and the thought that its judgment might be associated in the public mind with some supposed grievances connected with the suits. You do not state what it is in your father's "conspicuous relations with Messrs. FISK and GOULD" are. I have explained to you that those relations are the same as exist between any lawyer and his client. If you know of any other, I should like to have heard what they were, but you evade this, and talk of the "conspicuous relations," and of "universal feeling." You forget that I did not invite you to a discussion of universal feelings, but gave you an opportunity to correct an outrageous attack in your paper, which you still leave uncorrected. It will not do to shield yourself behind the TIMES; you should have before you *facts* that will justify the statements in *your* paper.

You claim credit for not having attacked my father more sharply, owing to your personal relations. Are not these positions a little inconsistent? If, indeed, you are so far above other men as to have the right, and, in fact, to have imposed on you the duty of criticising and proclaiming to the public their private character, should you allow personal feelings toward another to stand in the way of this high duty, and should you allow fear of what the public might think of *you* to deter you? No. The only possible defense for such criticisms is that they are prompted by the highest motives, and if they are the credit should not allow personal feelings, much less fear of criticism on *himself*, to deter him.

Fifth—That "the right or wrong of the feeling need not be discussed between you and me." That is to say: "I, SAMUEL BOWLES, the responsible editor of a paper, have accused F. of certain things. I am told they are gross and malicious falsehoods, and am furnished with the evidence to that effect, and am asked to withdraw them. My answer is that *I do not care to discuss the matter*; I think the public believe them." The criminal in the dock would much prefer not to discuss the matter of the watch that he stole, but we do not expect a gentleman, accused of misstatement, to take refuge in this way.

Sixth—That "the *Republican* has long ago maintained, and applied to cases in Massachusetts, the doctrine that a lawyer was responsible in a decided degree for the character of his clients, and the character of the suits which he undertook in their behalf." My letter was not to the *Republican*, but to you, and as you are its editor, I am justified in assuming your meaning to be that you maintain that doctine. Put in that light, it has, at least, the merit of frankness, except as to the words "decided degree." These words are ambiguous, and as what is the extent of a "degree," and especially of a "decided degree," can hardly be determined, it is no more than fair to state the proposition thus: "A lawyer is responsible for the character of his clients." Shades of WEBSTER, CHOATE, and the numberless great Massachusetts advocates that have passed away, defend us! Most of those men, whom Massachusetts delighted to honor, defended and prosecuted at divers times divers men accused of crime. When they represented the accused, and he was found guilty, did they share in the guilt of a wrongful prosecution? In almost all criminal prosecutions, there is a right and a wrong. In a large proportion of civil suits, there is also an absolute moral right and wrong. Where the right rests is determined by a jury, and upon your doctrine their verdict determines the moral character of the counsel for the defeated party. Now, as in almost all cases there are two lawyers, and as in all cases, where the jury do not disagree, there is a verdict one way or the other, and as every lawyer of any considerable practice loses and wins a number of cases each year, it follows that all lawyers must necessarily be wicked men. We have a traditional joke in our profession, of a client's instinctive disregard of his lawyer because he saw him conversing with the lawyer on the other side. He hated his adversary, of course. He hated his adversary's lawyer because he was (in his mind) identified with his adversary, and the idea of friendly intercourse between *his* lawyer and *that* lawyer was too much for him to bear. I did not think to see the joke ever seriously adopted as a theory, not true that there is a class of people who consider all lawyers thieves. The same peop.e generally call physicians murderers, and clergymen imposters, and probably nine-tenths of them fully believe all that they read in the newspapers. I supposed few educated persons like yourself belonged to this class. Upon this monstrous doctrine a surgeon should refuse to set a broken limb till he got a certificate of the good moral character of his patient, a clergyman should refuse to preach or minister to the low and debased, and a newspaper editor should restrict the sale of his paper to the most respectable families. If a lawyer on A's behalf brings an action against B on a promissory note, and A has been guilty of bigamy, the lawyer should go to the State Prison, or to put it in the most favorable terms for your theory, if on the trial B proves that the note was procured by fraud, and defeats A, the lawyer is as guilty as A, because "he is responsible for the character of his client and for the character of the suits he undertakes in his behalf."

Seventh—You end by excepting to my observation that the tendency of newspapers is to become public nuisances, and suggest that it may provoke "responses." I did not say so. I said that *many* of the newspapers are tending in that direction, and whenever an editor of a newspaper (being shown that he has inadvertently or otherwise allowed his columns to be the medium of undeserved abuse) does not hasten publicly to rectify his error, but contents himself with evasive letters, expressing private regret, I think *that* man's newspaper *is* a public and private nuisance. As to "provoking responses" to this part of my letter, I may excite your surprise, when I say that the threat does not alarm me at all. I concede beforehand, if you will, that, in assailing others with your pen, you can surpass any man not a professional newspaper writer. Now that you have not done what I supposed you would do, I am indifferent to any course you may choose to take. The only "response" that I intended to "provoke" was either an immediate public statement that you had erred, with an expression of regret, or an equally public reiteration of your charges, coupled with the *facts* (not derived from hearsay or from other papers), but from named reliable sources, with place, date and circumstance. That is what most gentlemen would do, if called to account for some statement about another made privately by them. Why should an editor of a newspaper conduct his sheet on a different principle from that adopted by himself or any respectable man managing his social relations with other men? Why is there this extraordinary dread on the part of editors of making in public an apology which in private would be considered finally and honorable? I shall not assume to "sit in judgment," as you term it, on newspaper editors. I will only say that I deny their right to allow their papers to abuse anybody at the instance of anybody. Your obedient servant,

DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., Springfield *Republican*, Springfield, Mass.

X.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th, just received, makes no progress whatever toward the correspondence's reaching positions. In one respect it recedes from them, in so far as it admits that I am "acting sincerely, if not intelligently." When you have got so far, I should think it would not be difficult for you to get further. Indeed, I am quite confident that if, instead of attacking me publicly, you had written me a line, or what would have been better, had sat down with me for an hour, I could have satisfied you that I was acting "intelligently."

This, however, is of no importance now. I am quite willing to leave to time the formation of a just public opinion. When that time comes it will be known that, whatever may be the faults of the clients, their counsel, or that one of them for whom I speak with knowledge, has been governed by nothing but a sense of duty. You may well suppose that the litigation has not been all my practice, or to my taste. Indeed, I have been for five years, as you may chance to know, seeking to retire from active practice. Nothing but a profound conviction, that I could not with honor retire from these suits, has kept me in them. Being in them, I shall do my whole duty to my clients. I have not knowingly defended them in a single wrongful act. I am assured by them, in the most solemn manner, (this much I am permitted to say,) that they have never appropriated to their own use one dollar's worth of the Erie Company's property.

Our correspondence, up to your last letter and this reply, I have had put into type, and sent to a few friends under injunction not at present to make any public use of it. A copy is sent you by today's post. I will add these two letters, and the correspondence between you and my son, to the same pamphlet. This I will distribute among my friends, and I will send you fifty copies for yours, but I will not publish it in the newspapers without giving you due notice.

Yours truly, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq.

XI.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DUDLEY FIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13, 1871

MY DEAR SIR: I am quite content that our correspondence should close with your note of the 12th, received this morning, and that you should publish it in any form you choose. It seems to me that the paragraph that provoked it should also be included in the publication, as well as my brief editorial, inclosed to you in my first letter. If your son's two letters are also added to the publication, I must demand that my reply to his second, as well as that to his first, shall go along with them. His last letter, though covering no new points in the direct controversy between us, is so aggressive in its spirit, and so clearly goes out of the way to bring in irrelevant matter, in order to break down the force of my opinions, or create a prejudice against me in those who shall only read the correspondence, that I cannot but reply to it. This reply is already in the hands of my phonographer, and will be forwarded so soon as he has leisure to write it out.

I wish I could have gone still further toward agreement with your views of your professional rights, duties and conduct; but it was impossible. You will see, in these letters, that my views of public duty and private self-respect would allow. I am yours very truly,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., New-York.

XII.

SAMUEL BOWLES TO DUDLEY FIELD (SON.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13, 1871.

DEAR SIR: You are certainly justified in carelessness in this discussion. It involves the reputation of your distinguished father, and challenges as well your own position in the profession and society. But while perceiving and respecting this, and recognizing the sincerity of your convictions, and the grounds upon which they are based, and allowing, also, for the habits acquired by such controversies in the Courts of New-York as your client may impose upon you, I yet do not feel called upon to submit to be bullied or pettifogged out of my opinions or positions, as it seems to me you undertake to do in your last letter. Whatever in it relates fairly to the issues between us is but a reiteration of your former or your father's letters. But to such new form as you give these, as well as to the irrelevant issues, which you seek to make against me before your audience, I would wish again to make a patient reply.

1. I am quite willing to leave the record to show whether I am "unwilling to accord simple justice" to those who "exerted themselves" in my behalf.

2. While you remember so much on the subject, it seems strange that you should forget that your firm, as well as your father, acted professionally in the somewhat notorious suit of Mr. BOWLES. But as I hold a discharge of that suit, signed by your firm's name, at the order of the plaintiff, and without any concessions on the part of the defendant, it seems to me you are fairly estopped from reopening the questions involved in it. Certainly you have no right to pervert and pettifog it in the gross manner you do. Mr. FISK and his friends feeling, perhaps, unconsciously that he had not been discharged from that which could be libeled, and that he could be "sworn out of Court" on the general issue, in any such suit as he had commenced, sought, as you now do, to make a point against the *Republican*, that it had "grossly abused" his father and insulted the family with the misfortune of his insanity. Now, if the suit had gone to trial, I think it would have been shown that there was altogether another motive for its origin. It certainly would have been made apparent that there was no such "gross attack on Mr. FISK'S family," as you charge. Your distinguished client had suddenly become a great public character, and, in answer to the natural and legitimate demand for knowledge of his history, the *Republican* gave a running sketch of his life, associations and family. It was as proper to state, in this connection, that his father was insane, as it would have been, if Mr. FISK had become a candidate for high public office, or had acquired a different notoriety as a murderer. There was no wantonness or spirit of annoyance in the manner of the statement. There was, neither, a suggestion that the misfortune came from a fault or a crime. It was coupled, indeed, with a friendly warning to your client to husband the resources of his health, and was followed by as serious and as friendly an appeal to him to dedicate his energies to better and more legitimate purposes than those he seemed bent on squandering them upon.

You almost make me sympathize with your evident sorrow that the days of JEFFRIES and JEFFERSON DAVIS are over, and that no longer is it law that "the greater the truth the greater the libel," or among the rights of man to cowhide or shoot down a journalist who may have made a "public nuisance" of himself in the judgment of such persons as your clients or such gentlemen as yourself. Doubtless those days would have brought their advantages to both of you, and that you are justified in thinking you were born too late for the largest and completest development of your natures. But pray console your distinguished clients, at least, with the Scriptural suggestion that those who take the sword sometimes perish by it. Though in a former era, they may have rioted more freely in their aggressiveness, and brought more readily to punishment those who dared oppose them, they owe something of their present license, and their present safety as well, to the modern spirit of law and order, and the love of peace, which the centuries and civilization have matured.

3. I am really quite sorry that you are able to deny the remark I imputed to you, that you thought it "a disgrace to your family to have such a client as FISK." It seemed so natural and creditable, that, without any personal knowledge of you, and having it almost directly from a distinguished member of your family, I gave it ready credence. Others have thought it and said it; and I am sure you will live to regret that you did not think it and say it in season to save your own and your father's reputation.

4. No, SIR! Though I confessed that, but for personal relations and personal feelings, the *Republican* would have earlier, and, possibly, more sharply, expressed its condemnation of your father's professional position and associations, I did not claim credit for it. You are right that it is no credit to me. My duty as a journalist should not have been sacrificed to any such considerations as I named. The fault of the American Press is quite as much want of courage as want of candor. I hope it will progress as fast in independence as in intelligence, for it withholds more often unjustly than it utters unjustly. If it was as true to the truth it sees and feels, as it should be, there would be less charlatanry and corruption in our politics, less rascality in business, less subserviency to power and to money in the professions. If you live as long as your father, my dear Sir, you will see the Press of this country much more of a "public nuisance" than you now esteem it; but you will then, I trust, have learned to regard it and its offices more generously.

You demand facts to sustain my opinions. You insist, apparently, that I shall go to New-York, overhaul the records of the Courts for the last four or five years, pick out the cases in which your father has been associated, examine into their special character and history, and seek to sustain, from this record, the judgment which the public have made up, and the *Republican* has uttered, in this matter. Now, I believe such an investigation would fully sustain the indictment. But I have not time to make it, and I do not feel called upon to make it. In these modern days of such "instances" as lightning and steam, and of the many offices they perform in accelerating action and thought and condensing life, we are obliged to take a good many things at second-hand or for granted. I know there was a drouth in America last Summer, though I was not here to witness it, and have not seen the meteorological tables. If you should deny that there has been gross corruption in the legislation at Albany, and in the administration of the New-York City Government, during the last few years, or that political and personal favor, and money as well, have poisoned the administration of justice in your City, I should be at a loss, on hand, for the precise details to prove either assertion. Yet everybody believes them true, and there is more or less of evidence to be got in the records of the papers, and in the conjunction and comparison of otherwise unexplainable circumstances. Suppose, again, the manager of the "Black Crook" protests that our correspondent has libeled him by declaring that to be an indecent and immoral exhibition, calculated to degrade the morals of the community, and assures me, first, that it is a representation of high dramatic art, intended and calculated to elevate the soul of man; secondly, a reproduction in nature of what the old masters vainly undertook upon canvas, and so certain to minister to refinement in woman; and, thirdly, that, any way, it is no worse, if as bad, as the exhibitions by his rivals, LYDIA THOMPSON and Mr. FISK. Now, must I, to sustain myself, attest the results of personal ocular experience at these several exhibitions? Must I give measurements of the superficial areas of nature on show at the different places? Must I invent a moral gauge, and prove, by the rising and falling of the moral temperature of New-York, as these exhibitions are on or off the stage, that the moral injury, which has been charged, is true? Obviously not.

Though these illustrations may seem to you trivial, or even gross, yet they meet really the questions you raise against me. I take the general evidence that comes to me from all quarters, as you take the evidence against a man's truth and veracity in Court, which is general and not specific, even though it may be made to accept the judgment, that is, as it were, in the very air. It is moral, not mathematical. And though your father may be the victim of one of those temporary insanities of the popular mind—those immoral moralities which sometimes seize possession of it, and unjustly immolate their victims, I doubt if it will be safe to rest in that supposition. It seems to me the judgment is too intelligently founded, and has been too slowly growing, and is too calmly held and expressed, for any such theory.

5. So far as this point in your letter is not an entire perversion of my position, which I think clearly enough stated, and permit to stand without amplification or defense, it is met under other heads.

6. Here, again, is the old, oft-disputed and yet unsettled question of the responsibility of the counsel for his client or his cause. You contend, as I understand, not only for the right, but accept the duty, of every lawyer to assume, without discrimination and without responsibility, any cause or any client that may come to him, and to give to such cause or client every advantage in the Courts that your ability and ingenuity and the possibilities and opportunities of the law can be made to gain. I cannot accept this. I do not believe the profession, either in theory or practice, as a rule, accept it. A lawyer has his rights as a lawyer, and his duties also, as a lawyer. They may, and often do, justify him, and even require him to represent the criminal whom he believes guilty, or the civil cause which he believes wrong. It is due to that criminal, or to that cause, that whatever mitigating circumstances there may be in the case should be known and allowed; but, first, in accepting this position, and next, in discharging it, he takes a responsibility to the public, on which it may arraign, dispute, and judge him. This much, I hope, on reflection, even you will be willing to admit. And if you admit it you let in my whole case. The journalist has a right, as it is his duty, to discuss public measures and public men—to do it boldly and fearlessly; but he has an equal responsibility to public opinion for the manner, the spirit, and the motive with which he does this, and to the law for any personal injury he may cause, or any malice he may, in doing it. You have a right, and you have exercised it freely, to arraign the manner in which I discharge my rights and duties as a journalist. I have a right, and it is my duty, as a journalist, to arraign and discuss the manner in which you and your father meet your rights and discharge your duties as lawyers.

You summoned the shades of WEBSTER and CHOATE to overthrow my positions. Whether, if they could answer your call, the great maw for generous fees, which one of them had in the body, or "the grand passion" of the other for a unique client and a desperate cause—wherein your distinguished clients could certainly offer greater temptations than the experience of

fessional insults and provocations, and traveled cause. Let mine stand for what that portion of the public, whom you cannot prevent from reading it, shall say of it.

Understand me again: I make no "complaint" on all this branch of the subject. I gave you early full license to do as you would with the correspondence. I only want to make the facts clear and undisputed, and to show that you are responsible, so far, for all limitations connected with the publicity of this correspondence.

I certainly did understand your statement of your relations to your notorious clients, in your note of the 19th, just as I represented it. Here your sentences are, following each other in one paragraph, and not modified by anything before or after:

"You may well suppose that the litigation has not been in any respect to my taste. Besides, I have been for five years, as you may chance to know, seeking to retire from active practice. Nothing but a profound conviction that I could not with honor retire from these suits has kept me in them."

If this does not mean that but for FISK and GOULD's suits you would have retired from practice years ago, I certainly am unable to translate what seems very plain language. I accept, now, of course, the modification of your position, as stated in your last letter. But I submit to both professional and lay readers of these letters that the declarations of your note of the 19th admitted of no other reasonable interpretation than that which I gave them.

I have not, I am well aware, gone into the details of your professional associations with FISK and GOULD so fully as you have seemed to wish, or as I should have been glad to do myself. Time and opportunity did not permit this union of pleasure and duty to which you vited me. I could do something in that line now, if it seemed an object. But I can hardly imagine that either you or those who read our correspondence can doubt that I have been able "to tell very well" "what I complain of," as I hope that even you begin to perceive what you stand arraigned and condemned for before the bar of the public conscience.

I acknowledge the receipt of fifty copies of your incomplete edition of our correspondence, and shall be happy to respond by furnishing you with as many of mine of the whole of it as you will circulate among your friends. I am yours, truly, SAMUEL BOWLES.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

The following letter is printed in Mr. FIELD's copy of the foregoing correspondence. It will be observed that the letter of Lord BOSTHWICK to Mr. CYRUS FIELD is not given:

MR. DAVID D. FIELD TO MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Lord BOSTHWICK's letter, which you sent me last evening, is perhaps sufficiently answered by the correspondence I have already had with Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, and of which I beg you will send him a copy. But I will add a few observations:

I. The NEW-YORK TIMES, under its present management, is a paper of no authority. It is, in fact, a worthless and insignificant newspaper. When RAYMOND had charge of it, there was force in its columns. After his death Mr. BIGELOW took charge for awhile, but he seems to have left it in disgust. And now it is trying to save its declining fortunes by sensational personal abuse. It is daily filled with attacks upon the best men we have; denouncing Mr. ASTOR, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ROBERTS and others, in the coarsest language. These gentlemen take no notice of the articles, and nobody thinks any the worse of them for anything that is published. When I was first attacked, I asked two gentlemen in the front rank of our journalists whether I should take any notice of the TIMES, and they answered no. Every friend who has been spoken with on the subject has given me the same advice. An English gentlemen do not understand the difference between journalism here and in England, owing to the fact that, practically, we have no adequate means of punishing libels. The law is powerless to repress or punish the audacious assaults upon private character which a portion of our Press indulges in. The consequence is, that persons assailed repose upon their characters and let the libelers keep on. This is certainly deplorable, for two reasons; one, that the right of reputation is unprotected, and the other, that what should be the wholesome restraint of the Press upon bad men is lost, because there is so little discrimination between the bad and the good. All are assailed alike by anonymous and irresponsible accusers.

II. I wish there had been some specifications under the general expression, about "the scandal and offense against all public and private morality, in the manner in which the robbery has been carried through, by aid of the law Courts." By the "robbery" is meant, I suppose, one of three things, either

1. The taking and holding of the offices of directors of the Erie Railway Company; or,

2. The taking and holding by the directors of the property of the Company; or,

3. The failure of the directors to render an account of their transactions, beyond the annual reports, required by law. If anything else is meant, I hope it will be specified.

I will refer to these three in their order:

1. The taking and holding of their offices by the directors I have as little concern with as you or Lord BOSTHWICK himself. I never attended an election. I never gave my assistance to the procuring of votes or proxies, and was never consulted on the subject. At the time of the election, in October, 1867, I was in Europe; that election which brought Messrs. ELDRIDGE, GOULD and FISK into the Board. Neither that election, nor any subsequent one, has been disputed, so far as I know. And, therefore, I cannot see with what propriety it can be said that the present directors hold their offices "by aid of the law Courts," or by any aid or act of mine. The act passed by our Legislature in 1869, providing for the classification of directors in the four great railway corporations—the New-York Central, the Hudson River, the Harlem and the Erie—I did not suggest, or advise, advocate, or by any means assist in procuring. Of its policy I have nothing to say, except that the principle of classification is taken from English precedent. But I go further, and profess myself in favor of and ready to urge upon the Legislature the passage of an act which shall apply the principle of proportional representation to all corporate bodies. My opinions to that effect were freely expressed during the last session, and will be so expressed during the present. Thus, if the stock of a corporation were divided into 150,000 shares, and there were fifteen directors to be chosen, I would give one director to every 10,000 shares.

2. The present directors of the Company, having an undisputed certificate of election, and being in possession of the offices, hold the property of the Company of course. None but the directors can hold it, unless a receiver be appointed, and no application for such appointment is now pending, or has been made since 1869.

3. As to the failure of the directors to render an account. Four litigations have been set on foot against them; two in 1868, one in 1869, and one in 1870. The last is the only one brought in good faith, as I understand the facts and the law of the cases. The first two were disposed of two years ago. Abundant reasons, founded on English precedent, appeared against their being sustained. The third, that of RAMSEY, deserves only to be turned out of Court, by any Judge before whom it comes. This man, by his own avowal, bought ten shares of the preferred stock, three shares of common stock, two sterling bonds, and four other bonds, for the purpose of bringing the suit. He certainly has no claim to consideration anywhere. The fourth suit, that of the English shareholders, was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States in April of last year. Of all "law Courts," anywhere in the world, that Court is entitled to the fullest confidence. It will swerve neither to the right nor to the left. It will yield nothing to clamor, nothing to chicane. No amount of newspaper writing will move it an inch. The suit is now going on regularly. A demurrer, for what we think sufficient reasons, has been filed by the three counsel of the Company, Mr. B. R. CURTIS, Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, and myself. We are ready for the argument, and hope it may be reached during the present month. Let me now ask Lord BOSTHWICK if in all this there be anything on my part worthy of censure. I go further, and invite all reasonable discussion of my acts and motives. So far as I can do so, without disclosing my client's case, I shall be happy to answer any inquiries which he or any other candid person may choose to make. I shall gladly seek every opportunity to justify myself to my English friends, whose good opinion I value much. Perhaps I should add that I am not the standing counsel of the Erie Railway Company, or any of its managers. Whenever I act for them, it is upon a special retainer. And I should also, perhaps, take some notice of the article in the *Westminster*, for October. But it is enough for me to say here that I had no more to do with the "gold conspiracy" than the Governor of the Bank of England; and that I did afterward in respect to the controversies growing out of it was to give my opinion that the gold and stock exchanges had not the authority to alter the terms of contracts, and that an attempt on their part to enforce their will by means of arbitration and expulsion, might rightfully be restrained by injunction, an opinion which I still hold and am ready to justify, as I have already done by argument in the Courts. But I forget that you are charged in the same libelous article with having sat, as one of the conspirators, at supper beside the President! To such length will hate and falsehood bear an unscrupulous wretch, willing to falsify, and loving to defame. Ever affectionately, your brother,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.

Alleged Mercantile Fraud—The Charge Disproven.

The case of DAVID ROGER et al. *vs.* WILLIAM H. MOON, tried before Judge VAN BRUNT and a jury in the Supreme Court, has been decided in favor of the defendant. This was an action brought to recover $5,000 damages for goods sold and delivered through the alleged false representations of the defendant. The complaint alleged that these representations had been made Sept. 12, 1867, by the defendant, in falsely asserting that he was possessed of large means and was responsible, and that they had in reliance thereon delivered iron to him to the amount of $2,549, and upon this and similar affidavits made by the plaintiff's agent, J. A. BARTLETT, the defendant had been arrested and held to bail. The plaintiff's evidence, however, showed that the iron had been ordered by the defendant in May, 1867, and that, although in consequence of the stoppage of the plaintiff's mills its delivery had been delayed, a large portion had been delivered before Sept. 12. It was also made however, that the defendant had made similar representations at the time the original order was given. The evidence for the defendant was to the effect that no representations had been made; that the order had been given at the plaintiff's solicitation only, and that instead of any fraud having been practiced, the defendant had given his acceptances to the plaintiff as an advance for some $600 more than had been delivered.

The case was submitted by the Court to the jury as being a matter of veracity between the plaintiff's agent and the defendant, and stating the rule to be whether they were of the opinion that the defendant purchased the goods in question with the preconceived idea not to pay for them. After a short absence the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, to whom the Court also granted an allowance of five per cent.

AUGUSTUS CORNWALL and J. K. REYMERT appeared for the plaintiff; GEORGE W. WINGATE for defendant.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, C. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
245—Austin vs. Goodrich.	273—Same vs. Same.
249—Arnold vs. Dovell.	274—Allerton vs. Belden.
250—New-York and Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Philip Levy.	275—Van Schaick vs. Higgins.
253—Peck vs. Erie Rail road Co.	276—Zinker vs. Allyn.
254—Kirchman vs. Leonard.	277—Van Schaick vs. Higgins.
261—Getty vs. Devlin.	278—Schwab vs. Union Express Co.
262—Kellinger vs. Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad.	279—Allerton vs. Belden.
267—Bridget vs. Reinhardt.	280—White vs. Jaffe.
268—Cook vs. Reeve.	282—White vs. Howard.
269—Clay vs. Roemmelt.	283—Dod vs. Fourth National Bank of New-York.
270—Mack vs. Alfaro.	284—Delevan vs. Duncan.
271—Leggett vs. Mutual Life Ins Co.	285—Merchants' National Bank of Lowell vs. Leland.
272—Heineman vs. Spencer.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	
64—Annie vs. Appleby.	78—Jones vs. Mathews.
65—In re Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	156—Thurber vs. Blank.
75—McCreery vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	172—Hoy vs. Ellers.
	204—Lawton vs. Kiel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
4804—Meyers vs. Ellis.	4919—Traitel vs. Steinherdt.
4815—Williams vs. Fuller.	5049—Ward vs. Baxter.
4830—Gardner vs. Walsh.	5482—Ward vs. Delany.
4841—Semin vs. Clarke.	5483—Petmann vs. Heausser.
—Lewis vs. Bulkley.	5484—Olena vs. Bayed.
4863—Strampfer vs. Merrills.	
4893—Brainard vs. Preese.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
3020—Bell vs. Franklin.	4793—Silva vs. Baronowski.
3020½—Same vs. Same.	4810—Eyers vs. Peiper.
4700—Patterson vs. Roche.	4835—Nelter vs. Wolz.
4705—Fitzsimmons vs. Fettretch.	4850—Zettner vs. Mealer.
4718—Darrow vs. Raymond.	4851—Holt vs. Hart.
4754½—Derr vs. Roab.	4867—Carrigan vs. Corkey.
4762½—Burney vs. Kinkle.	4888—Same vs. Same.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '63..109¾	100	Bos. Water Power 23
10,000	do.....83..109¾	150	Am. Mer. Ex.. 43
70,000	do.....83..109¾	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 94½
8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..108¾	800	do.bet. call..c 94¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108¾	20000	N. Y. C. & H.Cf. 90¼
2,500	U. S. 10-40 C..110¾	500	Reading R.....bs 98¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, cur..110¾	20	do.....83. 98½
6,000	Tenn. State 6s,n. 64½	700	Lake S. & Mich. So 93
10,000	Tenn. State 6s,o. 64½	200	do...bet. call. 92½
1,000	Georgia State 7s. 81¼	500	do.....c. 92¾
6,000	Georgia State 7s, gold bds..... 94¼	1800	do.....93¼
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax 19	100	Union Pacific..... 22
1,000	N. C. State 6s, n 22¾	600	do.....22
4,000	S. C. State 6s, n. Jan. and July.. 60½	60	do.....22½
5,000	Ala. State 8s.... 97¼	5	Mich. Central.....118
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. 92½	10	Clev. & Pitts.....106
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 91½	10	do.....105½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..101	200	Chi. & N. W., pf..s 85¾
2,500	Erie 5th M..... 79¼	200	do...bet. call. 85¾
3,000	M. So. S. F. bds. 99¼	100	New Jersey Cen..103¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds 90¾	200	Chi. & Rock I....103¾
10,000	Union P., 1st M.. 91¼	100	do.....bs. 103¾
2,000	do.....78¼	200	do.....b10. 103¾
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. & T. 72	200	Mil. & St. Paul.... 84
1,000	Union P. 1st. in. 71	900	Mil. & St. P. Pf..s 75¼
10,000	C. & R. W. con. 68¾	100	do.....83. 75½
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 6s. 86¼	200	Tol., Wab. & West. 51¼
2,000	C. & R. L. & P. 7s 98	200	do.....51¾
7,000	Clev. & Pitts. 6th 80	200	do.....b60. 52½
2,000	do.....79¼	100	T., W. & W. Pf., b. e 76¼
2,000	St. L. & I. M. bds. 39½	150	Pitts., F. W. & C. Gu. 94
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83¾	11	do.....94½
2,000	C. F. & Minn. 1st 81	30	Del., L. & W....s10. 104¼
15	Hanover Bank....100½	100	do.....104¾
10	Park Bank.....154	100	do.....104¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank 114½	564	do.....104¾
50	Manhattan Bank..160	100	Bos., Hart. & Erie 2
800	West. Un. Tel.....46¾	200	Ohio & Miss..... 35½
100	do.....b. bs. 46¾	500	do. bs. cash 35½
500	Quick. Min. Co.....11¾	17	Chi. & Alton.....116
100	Mariposa Pf..... 9¾	14	Morris & Essex.... 88½
100	Pac. Mail S.S. Co., bet. call.... 42	28	do.....88¾
50	Adams Express.... 66¾	323	do.....89
100	do.....66¾	10	N. Y. & N. H.. 86.138
100	do.....b30 67	100	H. & St. Joseph..s3. 55

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, G..112¾	100	Pacific Mail..... 42½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..109¼	100	do....bet. call 42¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....108¾	100	do.....42¾
2,000	do.....108¾	200	do.....b3 43
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..109¾	500	do.....43
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..109¾	600	do.....43¼
10,000	do.....b8..108¾	400	do.....43¾
4,000	do.....108¾	25	Adams Express.... 66¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R..106¾	100	United States Ex.. 40½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C..106¾	300	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.....bet. call. 95
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..109		
90,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.....111¾	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts. 90¼
50,000	do.....b3..111¾	200	Harlem Railroad..132
50,000	do.....111¾	100	Lake S. & M. So. R. 93¼
12,000	Tenn. 6s, n.....64¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....118
10,000	S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 60½	200	Clev. & Pitt. R. b.c. 106½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs. 90¾	200	Chic. & Rock. I. R. 103¾
3,000	do.....90¾	100	do.....83.106¾
13,000	O. & Miss. C. bs. 86¾	100	do...bet. call. 106¾
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th 80	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3 75¾
13,000	C., C., C. & I.1st 83¾	100	Tol., Wab. & West. 51¾
500	W. U. Tel. 7s, Bs. 94	100	Ohio & Miss. R.... 35¾
200	Maripos. Pref..... 9¾	10	do.....35¾
100	do.....9	154	Col., C. & Ind. C., bet. call.....s3 17¾
400	W. U. Tel., b.c., b3 47		

MONDAY, Jan. 30—A. M.

The general trade of the week past was interfered with by the snow-storms, and the bad condition in which they have left our Streets and Docks. A very large amount of Foreign Merchandise was entered during the week, but from the cause referred to there were delays in delivery. The Export clearances of Produce, including about three-quarters of a million of arms and munitions of War, exceeded five million of dollars in value. The Exports of Gold and Silver are nominal, although Exchange on London keeps up, and the heavy amounts now being drawn against Cotton fall rather short of the demand. This is sufficiently accounted for by the activity in Imports and the settlements and remittances consequent thereon. The Gold market keeps dull in movement and steady in price. Speculation has almost "died out" in the Gold Room, for the present, but whether from the indisposition of operators to throw out contracts on either side of the account, or the superior attractions of the present Stock Exchange movement, the buoyancy and fluctuations of which, during the week, were quite marked, remains to be seen. As a general or prevailing opinion in regard to the course of Gold, the feeling is that there is not much to be made by selling it short or by delay in buying it for legitimate wants, while, on the other hand, the prospect is not deemed bright for an advance. The effect of the surrender of Paris, when that event is rendered absolutely certain, will of course be closely watched by both parties, *Bull* and *Bear*, and it is possible that the present week may witness some show of interest in the Gold Room, in contrast with the extreme dullness of the past fortnight.

On the Stock Exchange the turn of speculation has been strongly upward in the New-York and Western Railways, and at the close of the week in the Public Funds of the United States and the various Bonds of the Union Pacific Road, which, report says, will soon pass to the control of the Pennsylvania Central people, assisted, it may be, by an alliance with the Chicago and Rock Island, to make the connection practically one interest from Philadelphia to the junction of the Union with the Central Pacific.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

	Jan. 29, '70.	Jan. 28, '71.	Jan. 21, '71.
National Capital.....	$73,085,000	$72,285,000	$72,285,000
Local Capital.....	12,069,866	13,336,800	13,336,800
Total.....	$85,104,866	$85,570,800	$85,570,800
Loans.....	260,224,271	270,280,270	270,633,611
Gold and Gold Notes.	40,475,774	27,620,445	28,521,896
Other Legal Tenders..	54,782,168	66,491,020	65,974,857
Deposits.....	210,156,913	211,105,685	$11,890,690
Circulation.....	33,712,282	31,848,342	31,968,274
In Sub-Treasury.....	80,661,307	69,749,740	68,286,223

Increase since July 1.....$26,894,970

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July.....	$16,717,279	December.....	$19,640,238
August.....	13,893,530	Jan. 7.....	4,187,739
September.....	16,083,469	Jan. 11.....	4,774,187
October.....	19,659,404	Jan. 18.....	4,607,757
November.....	$4,913,852	Jan. 25.....	5,134,499

Total since July 1.....$126,520,135
Against same date 1870.....120,806,438

Increase since July 1.....$6,013,697

Gold Jan. 28, 1871, 110¾ ₱ cent.
Gold Jan. 29, 1870, 121¼ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July.....	$18,922,451	December.....	$1,950,979
August.....	10,087,040	Jan. 7.....	491,997
September.....	4,618,850	Jan. 14.....	495,373
October.....	2,416,356	Jan. 21.....	807,383
November.....	4,896,287	Jan. 28.....	197,089

Total since July 1.....$43,104,255
Against same date 1870.....19,338,944

Increase since July 1.....$23,765,311

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
July.....	$11,136,786	July.....	$171,494,731
August.....	15,645,267	August.....	2,221,753
September.....	14,704,084	September.....	3,988,006
October.....	11,724,402	October.....	2,112,636
November.....	9,576,224	November.....	14,085,538
December.....	9,292,817	December.....	2,905,741
Jan. 7.....	3,168,264	Jan. 7.....	2,243,127
Jan. 14.....	2,970,990	Jan. 14.....	3,819,933
Jan. 21.....	3,296,651	Jan. 21.....	2,849,598
Jan. 28.....	1,825,579	Jan. 28.....	1,032,124
Total, 1871....	$82,062,988	Total, 1871....	$59,855,204
Total, 1870....	74,472,206	Total, 1870....	61,218,881

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Jan. 23.	'70.
American Gold.....	110¼@110¾	121¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862.....	109½@110¾	115¾
Consolidated 5-20s.....	108¼@108½	114¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents., 10-40s.....	108¾@109	113¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.....	94¼@95¾	96¾
N. Y. Central Scrip.....	89¼@90¼	91½
Rock Island.....	106½@108¾	113¾
Lake shore.....	90¼@93¾	84¾
North-western.....	73¾@78	71¾
Reading.....	98¾@98¾	95¾
North-western Preferred.....	84¾@85¾	85¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	33¼@33¾	25¾
Pacific Mail.....	42¾@41¾	39¾
St. Paul Pref.....	73¾@75	86¾
St. Paul Com.....	64¼@64¾	77¾
New Tennessee 6s.....	64½@64¾	46¾
Toledo and Wabash.....	51¾@51¾	52¾
Central Pacific bonds.....	90¾@90¾	95
Union Pacific bonds.....	77¾@80	87¾
West. Union Telegraph.....	47¾@47	35¾
Erie.....	22¾@22¾	24½
Union Pacific Stock.....	22¾@21¾	...

The Bank return of the week reflects much steadiness in the general movement. There is a moderate decrease in all departments from last Monday. The Loans are down $573,000; the general line of Deposits down $584,000; the Gold Average is $1,100,000 less, and Greenbacks $283,000 less. The rates for Money at the close of the week, 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, with a liberal offering on these terms, and 7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

We have seldom recorded so steady a week's quotation in Gold, or so moderate a business. The fluctations since last Monday have scarcely amounted to ¼ ₱ cent., most of the sales at 110¾ ₱ cent. The price of Foreign Bills is firm at 109¼@109¾ for 60 days London. The Public Funds close strong, including the Currency 6 ₱ cents at 111¼ ₱ cent. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 sold at 112¾ ₱ cent.; the 5-20s of 1867 at 108½ ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $9,705,704 against the total entries of 6,338,518 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,134,490 against $2,606,806 same week last year. The export of Specie, $127,089, against $1,366,208 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,825,579. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 28,563 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July.....	$24,610,215	December.....	$22,488,108
August.....	20,629,230	Jan. 7.....	5,541,329
September.....	26,902,568	Jan. 14.....	5,540,792
October.....	22,462,471	Jan. 21.....	5,599,534
November.....	23,388,162	Jan. 28.....	9,705,704

Total since July 1.....$176,116,362
Against same date 1870.....149,221,513

Increase since July 1.....$26,894,970

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North-western Preferred.....	84¾@85¾	85¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	33¼@33¾	25¾
Pacific Mail.....	42¾@41¾	39¾
St. Paul Pref.....	73¾@75	86¾
St. Paul Com.....	64¼@64¾	77¾
New Tennessee 6s.....	64½@64¾	46¾
Toledo and Wabash.....	51¾@51¾	52¾
Central Pacific bonds.....	90¾@90¾	95
Union Pacific bonds.....	77¾@80	87¾
West. Union Telegraph.....	47¾@47	35¾
Erie.....	22¾@22¾	24½
Union Pacific Stock.....	22¾@21¾	...

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old.....	100½	101
City 6s, new.....	101	100½
Camden and Amboy.....	116	116½
Pennsylvania Central.....	62½	62¼
Reading.....	98½	98¾
Lehigh Valley.....	60¼	60¾
Catawissa Preferred.....	38¾	38½
Philadelphia and Erie.....	28¼	28¾
Northern Central.....	41¾	41½
Lehigh Navigation.....	33¾	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan.....	88	88¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....	112¾	5-20 coup., '67.....	108¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....	112¾	5-20 coup., '68.....	108¾
5-20 reg., '65.....	109	5 ₱ cent. coup., '74.....	105¼
5-20 coup., '62.....	110¼	10-40 registered.....	109
5-20 coup., '64.....	109¾	10-40 coupon.....	109
5-20 coup., '65.....	109¾	6s currency.....	111¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....	108¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.....	64½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....	100¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	64½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....	100¼
Virginia 6s, old.....	55	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..	109
Virginia 6s, new.....	51½	Ill. coupon 6s, '77....	100
Georgia 6s.....	81¾	Ill. coupon 6s, '79....	100
Georgia 7s, g. bds.....	94½	Ill. War Loan.....	100
N. C. 6s, old.....	22¾	Indi. 6 ₱ cent. W. Loan.	104
N. C. 6s, new bonds...	22	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73....	99
N. C. 6s, Special Tax..	18½	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78....	99
S. C. 6s, new bonds...	61	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83....	99
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..	61	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78....	100
Missouri 6s.....	89¾	N. Y. R. Bounty Loan.	105¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1ss.	88¾	N. Y. C., Bounty Loan.	106
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds..	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	104
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds..	78	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary..	72¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	104
California 7s.....	108¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	104
Connecticut 6s.....	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	104
Rhode Island 6s.....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	104
Alabama 8s.....	97¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	100
Arkansas 6s, Funded.	56		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	88	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	78¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	93	Gt. West. 1st, '68.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88.....	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76.	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93.....	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Erie 1st Ex.....	95	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	81
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79....	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d.....	94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83....	90½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	97¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '85..	79½	Morris & Essex 2d.....	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '74.	103¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	96
Harlem 1st.....	101	N. J. Cen. 2d.....	101
Har. Con. M. & S. F..	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	101¼
Har. 2d Sung. 20 Bds..	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '72..	117¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93¾
Chi., B. & Q. ₱ c. 1st.	106¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....	95¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....	96
M. S. & N. I. S. 7 ₱ c.	94¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	79¼
Pac. R. 7s Guar. by Mo.	96¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....	100
Cen. Pac. Bds.....	90¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st.....	102¾
Un. Pac. 1

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Mountjoy-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

LYRIC HALL.
6th-av., Reservoir-square.
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATIONS. By Mrs. Macready.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT AND RECITATION. Artists: Miss Maria Brainerd, the Misses Hattie and Anna Bulkley, Messrs. Wm. Leggat, Caryl Florio, J. Neustadt and H. Benjamin.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-av., corner 8th-st.
LECTURE BY A. O'LEARY, M. D. Subject: "Laws of Life, Health, Strength and Beauty."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
ANNUAL BALL OF THE LATE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, Advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

"A. W." is referred to the Wall-street report in Saturday's TIMES for the only reply we can give to his question.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The German Emperor telegraphs to Berlin, under date of Sunday, 2 P. M., that on the previous night an armistice for three weeks had been signed; that the French regulars and Gardes Mobiles were to be *internés* in Paris as prisoners of war, or kept within the limits of Paris; that the Gardes Nationales should undertake to keep order, the German forces occupying all the forts and Paris remaining invested, but with the privilege of revictualing as soon as arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned, and will meet at Bordeaux or Tours. The armistice extends to operations at sea as well as on land. The German forces occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The announcement was read in the churches in Berlin yesterday and the rejoicing was intense.

Gen. BOURBAKI has been succeeded by Gen. CLINCHART, it is now officially announced. The former is reported as no longer able to perform active service. It is stated that he recently made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. The pursuit of BOURBAKI's army continues. A Versailles dispatch says that his loss in his recent attack on Gen. VON WEDER's army was fully 10,000 men. There is great suffering among the retreating French, and the actual sick and wounded have been abandoned in the hurry to get away from the enemy. Gen. FAIDHERBE was at last accounts at Dunkirk. The Germans have occupied the town of Sable, twenty-seven miles west-southwest of Le Mans; the enemy is before Manbenge, and preparing to bombard it; and are appearing in other sections before important places. The number of French prisoners of war in Germany on the 1st of January was 11,160 officers, and 333,885 men.

The deaths in Paris the week ending the 20th were 4,465, an increase of 387 over those of the previous week. On Friday the London *Times* special announced that there had been no firing at Paris, on either side, since midnight of Thursday. The *Telegraph's* correspondent on Thursday telegraphed that the bombardment was then continuing slowly, and that shells had fallen near the Church of Nôtre Dame. He also stated that only the batteries on the south and southwestern side of Paris threw shells within the city. Fires were still occasionally kindled from the shells.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is reported that Turkey objects to the introduction of the Danubian question at the London Conference. The Conference is likely to be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris....The small-pox has become epidemic in London.....The report that Mr. DISRAELI will challenge a vote of confidence in the Gladstone Ministry is denied....The bill removing the capital of Italy to Rome, passed the Senate by a vote of 94 to 39. The removal will take place on the 30th of June, and Baron HAUSSMANN is negotiating with reference to a reconstruction of the future capital. The Senate also ratifies the guarantee of the Pope's independence.... Père HYACINTHE, in a letter to *La Liberté*, denies the validity of the Pope's encyclical and denounces his pretensions generally....The marriage of the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE is to take place on the 21st of March....Rev. ROBERT PAYNE SMITH has been appointed Dean of Canterbury, to succeed the late HENRY ALFORD....There is a Ministerial crisis in Portugal....The Spanish Government has issued a circular declaring its foreign policy. It desires peace with all the world, deplores the continuance of the war in France, and wishes to re-establish cordial relations with the Pope.... The elections for the Cortes will commence late in February.

GENERAL.

Two millions of Government bonds are to be purchased by the Assistant Treasurer in this City on Wednesday, and $1,000,000 of gold sold on the following day.

ROBERT FOX, proprietor of the American Theatre, at Philadelphia, has sued the *Sunday Times* for libel.

Thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars have been refunded to the States by the National Government for war expenses, and $7,785,972 are still due.

The steamer *Utility*, plying between Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia, was burned at her wharf in the former city Saturday morning. The loss is about $30,000.

The funeral of the late GEORGE TICKNOR, took place at his residence in Boston on Saturday. It was attended only by the family and near relatives.

The apothecaries of Boston are moving for a law requiring a diploma from a college of pharmacy or a certificate from an examining board, after an apprenticeship of four years in a dispensary, as a qualification for engaging in the retail drug business.

The funeral of JAMES HAGGERTY took place at Philadelphia, yesterday, and was attended by a large and promiscuous crowd.

CHAS. JOLLY and JOHN ARMSTRONG were executed on Friday afternoon at Potosi, Mo., for the murder of the LAPINS family in November last.

WM. B. O'DONOGHUE, who claims to represent the people of the Red River country, had an interview with President GRANT on Saturday, and presented a memorial setting forth their grievances, and praying for aid in their attempt to establish a Government of their own choice, and become annexed to the United States. The President made an encouraging reply.

The boiler of the steamer *W. R. Arthur* exploded near Island No. 40 on the Mississippi River, on Saturday morning, and it is reported that sixty lives were lost. The vessel was owned in St. Louis, and was valued at $75,000

The local Legislature of Manitoba has been called to meet on the 2d of February. The Ministry is complete. Threats of violence are made by the Schultz Party.

FILKINS, charged with the Albany express robbery, was arraigned on Saturday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Albany, and pleaded not guilty.

PERCIVAL B. SPEAR has been committed at Philadelphia to answer to a charge of forging names to his bond as Indian Agent at Cheyenne.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. MEIER, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Holsatia*, for valuedadditions to our Continental files. Purser W. A. SMITH, of the Aspinwall steamer *Ocean Queen*, is also entitled to our thanks for courtesies.

The Fall of Paris and the Armistice.

The event which everybody has been anticipating for weeks past has at last happened. The resistance of Paris has been a gallant one, and if it had been supported by an adequate force of regular troops in the field, it might have turned the fortunes of the war. There can be no doubt that the German leaders did not anticipate that Paris would have held out so long. Their losses during the siege from sickness must have been very great. Paris was first completely invested by the German Armies on the 19th of September last, and had the rest of the country been in anything like a condition to have made a vigorous fight, it is quite possible that the German campaign might have proved a failure. But the Parisians were struggling against impossibilities. From beginning to end the story of the French Armies has been the same. First we have heard that an enormous force was gathered under some General of great promise. Then, perhaps, some news of slight successes reached us. After that came the tidings that the French Army was "completely surrounded," and its "capitulation inevitable." So unvarying has been this turn of events, that most people would be puzzled to tell off-hand how many French Armies have been caught in a trap and taken prisoners during this amazing six-months' war.

In presence of the inevitable, it is of little use to talk of what was once possible. Yet there must be many of our readers who will remember by what apparent accidents this campaign has been decided. If, after the battle of Woerth, the Emperor and MCMAHON had retreated upon Paris, or if BAZAINE had done the same, instead of shutting himself up in Metz, there can be no question that Paris could have defied the invader for some time yet, and probably to the end. We see what she has been able to accomplish by means of her fortifications and untrained levies. With two hundred thousand disciplined troops entrenched before Paris, we may safely say that it would have been impossible for the German Armies to have taken the city. The sorties would constantly have broken the invading line, and the German forces would not have been free to rove about the country, scattering hastily-gathered French levies. But PALIKAO and Paris together demanded that MCMAHON should effect a junction with BAZAINE; and although it is known that the Emperor NAPOLEON was opposed to the scheme, yet he was afraid to retire upon Paris without attempting it. The attempt caused the irreparable disaster of Sedan, and subsequently the capitulation of Metz—in these two events alone upward of 200,000 of the flower of French troops having been withdrawn from the defense of the country. It is another example of what happens when Generals in the field allow their movements to be guided by the clamors of civilians at home. MCMAHON and the Emperor undoubtedly wished to retreat on Paris, and had they followed their own judgment, France might have been saved.

Every one admits the enormous superiority of the German troops and officers throughout the campaign. The war proves that there is at present no army, or combination of armies, in the world which can stand before the German nation, every man in which is a well-trained soldier. The world has been startled by the perfection of the organization which less than fifty years of study and sacrifices have brought into existence. Every man in the German Armies has a duty assigned to him, knows it well, and performs it thoroughly. An army so constructed is practically invincible, unless it is met by one equally well organized, and much superior in numbers. In both these respects the French Army, instead of being superior, was immeasurably inferior. The lesson has been a bitter one for France, but she will profit by it, just as the Prussians did by the experience gained at Jena. Years hence this war will be renewed. It is only fought out for a time. All France will have but one object after peace is restored—to get ready for war again, and this time to get ready in earnest. It may take fifty years, but the work will be done. The loss of territory will never be permanently endured by the French. And the next time the struggle is waged, it is scarcely probable that all the conditions of success will be on the side of the Germans. The Von Moltke and Bismarck of the day may then be found with the French.

An armistice of three weeks, by land and sea, practically means the re-establishment of peace—for the present. It is of no use for the French to persuade themselves that with all their best soldiers prisoners of war, they can go on fighting against the German hosts. The sooner they surrender everything, the smaller will be their loss, and the sooner will they be enabled to prepare for another trial of strength. At least three hundred and fifty thousand troops will come back to France on the declaration of peace. What will be their sentiments toward Germany? What sort of rule will they be disposed to ask for—a government which declares that "peace" is its policy, or one which quietly but indefatigably prepares for war? As for the Republic, what has it done for France? Where are all the fiery spirits of the "irreconcilables," and what have they accomplished? ROCHEFORT, and all the rest of them, have utterly failed. The Emperor himself is not more discredited by the events of the war than the "Reds." It is but too probable that a long period of anarchy is before France, and a continuance of that system of unstable governments which has given rise to so much corruption, and helped so materially to bring her present calamities upon her.

Mr. David Dudley Field's Defense.

We publish today the very remarkable correspondence between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the well-known lawyer, and Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*. Long as this correspondence is, we trust that our readers will find or make time enough to read it through. They will then be in a position to judge fairly of the ground taken by the two parties to a very memorable controversy, and will not be liable to be misled by prejudiced comments on one side or the other. Of the merits of this correspondence we shall only say now that the Press, the public, and the Bar are under a great obligation to Mr. BOWLES for the signal ability with which he has conducted his share of it. We believe that it will achieve for him a great and honorable reputation, and add to the respect with which his character has long been regarded. Throughout a correspondence conducted with some asperity on the other side, he preserved the utmost calmness and good temper, and he has now attested his superiority by publishing the letters precisely as they were written, whereas Mr. FIELD thought proper to present them in a most incomplete, not to say mutilated, form.

As this correspondence originally grew out of the course taken by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and as Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD makes several pointed references to us, we are reluctantly compelled to deal at the outset with a somewhat personal phase of the subject. Mr. FIELD accounts for our criticisms by alleging that they are dictated by "three or four renegade Englishmen." A man of Mr. FIELD's character—we mean his *past* character—should have been above borrowing the wild assertions of the *World* and *Sun*. This journal is still controlled, and all its policy dictated, as it ever has been, by men who are as good and thorough Americans as Mr. FIELD—with this great difference in their favor, that they have never sold themselves to corrupt organizations such as that which seized the revenues of the Erie Railroad. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD might easily have satisfied himself on this point by putting a few questions to his brother, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, who has enjoyed peculiar facilities for satisfying himself that Americans alone own, control, and guide the policy of this journal.

This matter is probably of less consequence than it appears, since, in Mr. FIELD's second letter to Mr. BOWLES, he sneers at the writer of an article in the *Westminster Review* as "an American," and elsewhere calls him "an unscrupulous wretch." It would, therefore, be hard to say from what nationality we could choose a writer who would be satisfactory to Mr. FIELD. It is quite certain that the right or wrong of his own conduct cannot be decided by surmises as to the identity of any writer on the subject. In the next place, Mr. FIELD gives what he presumes to call a history of this journal, for the benefit of "Lord BOSTHWICK," whose name is unknown to the Peerage. In the course of this history Mr. FIELD is pleased to say that Mr. BIGELOW once took charge of the TIMES, but "he seems to have left it in disgust." We much regret that Mr. FIELD should have thought proper to introduce into this controversy the name of any gentleman who was not directly concerned in it, and should further have written upon subjects of which he necessarily must be completely ignorant; but since he has done this, we are bound, for our own protection, to state that Mr. BIGELOW retired from a very brief connection with this journal by *our* desire, and not his own, and for reasons which seemed to us good and sufficient. If Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD wishes to know those reasons, we will depart from our usual practice of keeping our business affairs to ourselves, and state them to him. Lastly, Mr. FIELD says that ours is "a paper of no authority." We shall not argue that point with Mr. FIELD. It is natural that when a man is condemned in a public journal, he should decry that journal to the utmost extent of his power, and say what disagreeable things he can about it; but we will have no quarrel with Mr. FIELD in reference to any remarks he may make about us. We have been free in dealing with him, and we shall not complain of any blows he may deliver back at us.

The facts which have brought about this discussion are familiar to the public mind. We see a great railroad practically appropriated by two or three men for their own profit. Large quantities of stock have been issued, not for the benefit of shareholders, but for the benefit of FISK and GOULD. No dividends have been paid for years, although the revenues of the road are known to be very large. The shareholders complain that they are defrauded of their just rights. They further complain that when they attempt to gain redress, they are forced into Courts where the Judges are in collusion with FISK and GOULD. They see that the advocate who invariably appears in behalf of FISK and GOULD tries by every means at his command to keep the Erie suits confined to these Courts, although he can scarcely be ignorant of the real facts concerning them; and they believe that, but for the aid of this able lawyer, FISK and GOULD would not have been successful in carrying on their careers so long unchecked. This, we say, is a fair, though necessarily brief, statement of the circumstances which have given rise to the criticisms of which Mr. FIELD complains.

We postpone for the present any discussion of the general principles laid down by Mr. FIELD, and very ably controverted by Mr. BOWLES, in relation to the functions and duties of the Press on the one hand, and the Bar on the other, and confine ourselves today to some practical points raised in this correspondence. In the first place, and to go at once to the heart of the matter, Mr. FIELD says, "I am resolved, that so far as I am able to effect it, my clients shall be judged according to the law of the land." Now, what is complained of is, that the "law of the land" cannot be applied to the Erie cases, in consequence of the corruption of the Courts into which they have generally been taken. Does Mr. FIELD believe, or will he say, that the two Judges who generally decide these suits have dealt out equal justice between all parties concerned? If he has reason to believe that they have not done so, and are not likely to do so, how does he reconcile it with his honor as an advocate to do all in his power to prevent these suits being brought before an impartial tribunal? Is he not practically assisting his clients to *evade* the operation of the "law of the land?"

Mr. FIELD states that he has not been consulted beforehand upon any details of the management of the Erie Road. But he must have been consulted with regard to the legal means to be taken to keep that management in existence. It does not appear that he ever said to his clients, "If I advise you at all, I must first of all advise you to make restitution to the shareholders of this property. Account for the millions of stock which you have issued and sold. Pay dividends instead of appropriating the profits of the road to the support of Opera-houses and immense gambling transactions. I will help you to defend yourselves as honest managers of the railroad; I will not help you if you persevere in what every man perceives to be a distinctly dishonest policy." It was quite competent for Mr. FIELD as an advocate to have said this to his clients, and had he said it, they would probably have requested him to withdraw from his position as their chief professional adviser.

Mr. FIELD says that the alleged bad character of his clients is no reason for his not *defending* them. But this is not the point at issue. If his clients were upon trial for their conduct, he might defend them without subjecting himself to disagreeable imputations. But the trials in which he takes an active part are trials of causes in which his clients are still endeavoring to defraud the shareholders of the Erie Road. To this plain statement of the case Mr. FIELD fails to make any answer. He does, indeed, cross-examine Mr. BOWLES, much as if he had him as a hostile witness before Judge BARNARD, but he does not answer the simple question—"Is it right for an eminent lawyer to give his professional assistance to notorious rogues, in order that they may continue to carry on their career of roguery?" It is not a question of *defending* men for acts which are past and done with, but of enabling them to persevere in those acts to the great injury and loss of others

Mr. FIELD says "it is lawful to advocate what it is lawful to do." This is a very good principle. But will Mr. FIELD say that it is "lawful to do" what FISK and GOULD have done? Is it lawful for two men to intercept the revenues of a railroad, and deprive the shareholders of all benefit from them? He says he does not believe that there is a single lawyer in the United States who would refuse to take a retainer for FISK and GOULD in the Erie suits. This is an example of the very loose and reckless manner which Mr. FIELD has of stating his *opinions* as if they were matters of *fact*, and of which his remarks in reference to ourselves formed another striking instance. We know of cases in which retainers have been refused under the circumstances described by Mr. FIELD, and if he doubts it, let him go to Mr. GOULD, and ask *him* whether he has not recently tried, and failed, to get other eminent lawyers besides Mr. FIELD, or instead of Mr. FIELD, to act in Erie suits.

In Mr. FIELD's letter, dated Jan. 12, he goes so far as to admit that "the litigation has not been in any respect to my taste." He adds to this what we must take leave to say is a very astounding statement in reference to his clients, FISK and GOULD. We cannot give this too much prominence:

"I have not knowingly defended them in a single wrongful act. I am assured by them, in the most solemn manner, (this much I am permitted to say,) that they have never appropriated to their own use one dollar's worth of the Erie Company's property."

We appeal to any reader to decide whether a man of Mr. FIELD's abilities is likely to have been misled by this extraordinary statement of his clients. And yet it is largely upon that statement that he defends himself for acting as the champion of those clients in all their transactions.

Mr. FIELD challenges Mr. BOWLES to produce "one respectable lawyer or Judge" to condemn his course as a professional man. Now we have the best of reasons for knowing that respectable lawyers and Judges do utterly condemn his course, and we hope this challenge will have the effect of inducing some of them to say so plainly before the public. If they leave this controversy to be settled by the Press and Mr. FIELD alone, they will forfeit much of their present claims to respect. One thing is quite clear—that the Press has done its duty in reference to this subject, and that it now remains for the members of the Bar to do theirs. They have often stimulated us, in one way or another, to proceed with our attempts to bring Mr. FIELD before the bar of public opinion. But here they seem resolved to rest. The time has come when, if the Bar Association still refuses to take the matter up, it will miss the greatest opportunity it is ever likely to have of vindicating its honor and reputation. It has had all the preliminary work done for it by the Press, and now it may fairly be expected to stretch forth its own hand. If it will not, a large share of responsibility for the corruption of both Bench and Bar must lie at its door.

It will be observed that we have made no attempt to discuss the general principles on which a lawyer may conduct his practice. We do not believe that any abstract discussion of that kind is applicable to this particular case, for it seems to us that the mere suspicion—we use no stronger word—of collusion between Mr. FIELD's clients and corrupt Judges puts the case outside all such discussions. But the *World*, which defends Mr. FIELD, ventures to lay down a principle which ought not to pass unchallenged. It says:

"There is but one positive rule on this subject—namely, that every lawyer must be absolutely free to serve whomsoever he pleases and to advocate anything that he sees fit, without personal censure of his motives or his character."

This "rule" would justify the vilest kind of practice known to the dregs of the profession, and is therefore a rule to which no man of honor would give his assent.

Druggists' Assistants.

Druggists and the public generally seem to concur that no person not fully qualified should be permitted to compound physicians' prescriptions; but the bill providing for the licensing of druggists' clerks, introduced into the Assembly last week by Mr. IRVING, of this City, and referred to the Committee on Health, apparently does not satisfy anybody. It provides that no person shall be employed as a clerk by any druggist in this City who has not passed a satisfactory examination before a board of five physicians, specially appointed for this duty. Our druggists of good standing favor examinations by competent persons as really to their advantage, not less than to the advantage of their customers. In fact, they now, in employing clerks, give preference to the graduates of schools and colleges of pharmacy, and pay higher salaries to those who have thus peculiarly fitted themselves for the business. But they contend that the Examining Board should be composed of practical druggists and chemists, and not of physicians, who are by no means familiar with the details of their business, or competent to decide upon the qualifications of those wishing to engage in it. To the public, who have the greatest interest in the matter, the bill proposed is too narrow in its application, as it relates only to druggists' clerks, and demands no especial qualifications from the proprietors. Certainly, there is no good reason why higher qualifications should be demanded of the clerk than of the druggist. The numerous mistakes made in putting up prescriptions, not a few of them fatal in their effects, earnestly demand that care be taken to exclude from the business all incompetent persons; and it should not be overlooked that the more competent the compounder, the more likely is he to detect those serious errors not seldom made by physicians even of eminence in writing prescriptions.

The Pacific Railroad and the Government.

"When a man is down, kick him," seems to be the maxim acted upon in many quarters in regard to the Pacific Railroad, since the obligation of the Companies, in the matter of interest upon the Government loan, became a subject of newspaper controversy. Positive judgments are pronounced, with a contemptuous indifference to facts. The claim urged by Mr. BOUTWELL against the Companies is made a pretext for assailing their stockholders and managers generally, and for setting up a standard of criticism covering their entire history and management. They are assumed to be at fault in respect of the repayment of interest to the Government, and harsh measures are demanded for the enforcement of the view put forward by Mr. BOUTWELL. All this is wrong, because in advance of any decision by a tribunal competent to pronounce authoritatively upon the point in dispute. Whether, as the Companies allege, they are bound meanwhile to repay the Government to the extent of only half the earnings of the road on account of the Government service, with an addition of, at least, five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after it shall have been accepted as complete, or whether, as the Secretary asserts, the Government is entitled to retain all the earnings of the character described, and to recover at once any sum that may be due on account of interest, is really a question of law, and one that may be judicially settled. We may have our own idea of the case, but, after all, its final adjudication rests with the Courts, not with politicians or newspapers. A contract exists, by the terms of which both parties must abide. And the nature and scope of these terms are regulated by the letter of the law under which the road was constructed, with such light as may have been shed upon it during the discussions in Congress pending its passage. The Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Appropriation Committee both have this aspect of the subject under consideration; and the conclusions they may respectively arrive at will very properly influence the action of Congress upon the propositions before it. Until these conclusions are known, there is neither generosity nor justice in the attempts that are being made to prejudge the question by appeals to popular prejudice. The country desires only what is right, and the Courts may be relied upon, as a last resort, to guard from wrong the public interest. That should be enough to show the impropriety of introducing mere clamor as an element in the case.

Equally unfair is the assumption of a tone which treats the Pacific Railroad as a commonplace project, and the Companies that own it as enemies of the public. The building of such a road now seems an easy task. We see it in operation, and imagine that they who speak of difficulties encountered in its construction are guilty of exaggeration. The fact remains, however, that the road as it stands is a monument of skill, enterprise, energy and sagacity, which has no parallel on the continent. It was undertaken as a national work, and has amply vindicated the policy which fostered it liberally with national aid. Traversing a wilderness destitute of the commonest materials required for its construction, it was built far in advance of civilization, amid drawbacks and risks that would have deterred ordinary men. Finished, too, in one-third of the time allowed by law, it has not only opened the heart of the continent to settlement, and made available vast mineral resources, but has reduced very largely the transportation expenditures of the Government, and contributed greatly to the solution of its Indian problem. These considerations ought not to be allowed to take the place of law in determining the obligation of the Companies, but certainly they are reasons for approaching the subject in a friendly spirit, and for rejecting harsh counsels as unwarranted and unjust. The duty of Congress as between the Treasury and the railroad, is to protect public interests. But the performance of this duty does not imply hostility to the Companies, or forgetfulness of the service which, with all their faults, they have rendered the country.

"Pretty Men" in Boston.

Boston is apparently bent on establishing its claim to rule in the empire of fashion. The most luxurious of Sybarites was a comparative ascetic compared with the voluptuous descendants of JOHN WINTHROP and COTTON MATHER.

An innocent Boston girl, without the fear of Sorosis before her eyes, had ventured to preach a little homily to her sisters on the vanity of fashionable deceptions, and to compare the masculine and the feminine toilet, to the great disadvantage of the latter. "Could you love a man," she asked, "who wore false hair on his head when he had enough of his own, who painted his face, who pinched his waist with corsets, who tied a huge bustle to his back, and used tiny mountains of wire as aids to beauty?" Hardly was the insulting query propounded in print than an experienced Springfield girl took up the gauntlet, and flew to the defense of Boston womanhood. First she openly proclaims her disgust for any girl "who follows the fashions and rails about them." For her part she upholds them all, she justifies the jute switch, and she thinks the bustle, "when properly adjusted," is "perfectly splendid." Then, having settled that important point, she holds up the other side of the shield to our shuddering inspection. "When you come right down to the nicety of the point," she says with judicial sternness, "and talk about getting one's self up to look pretty, the men use quite as much deception as the women, and quite as much time and money." And she proceeds to fortify her position by evidence quite overwhelming. The Beacon-street youth of the period, we learn from her harrowing disclosures, is a creature of padding and machinery, a draper's puppet, a monster of artistic fraud. The "Temple-street tailors," it is darkly hinted, might, if they would, tell us dreadful things "of stays and corsets, padded chests, shoulders and even legs, to which the 'tiny mountains of wire' which, perhaps, some ladies wear—although," for her part, our Springfield Minerva "never saw such a thing—are not a circumstance."

This is bad enough, but more is yet to come. Not only is the Boston beau made up as to his figure, but he is painted as to his face. He uses "cosmetics quite as often as women." He "washes in borax and lemon-juice, uses endless quantities of glycerine and sweet-oil, and can tell the girls secrets about sleeping in kid gloves and poulticing hands and face to make them white." He has even one particular cosmetic manufactured for his benefit, and expressly dedicated to his use. It is called "Pearlina," and "most all the students use it," our Springfield informant is told by her cousin Tom, who is at Amherst. Besides, she knows "for a certainty of more men that paint their faces than" she does "women—really paint pink and white." And lest any good-natured person should imagine that "it is only young clerks and students that are so vain, she clinches her charge with the testimony of "a lady who for years kept a large boarding-house for gentlemen, and at different times numbered professional men, railroad officials, insurance agents, drummers, mechanics, &c., among her patrons, and who declares that "nearly every toilet-table was supplied with paint, and she knew they used it."

We have not the heart to pursue these terrible accusations, nor to speculate on the misery into which Boston society has inevitably been plunged. Right as it is that the daw should be stripped of its borrowed feathers, justice should still be tempered with mercy, and this Springfield avenger might have been more considerate in her zeal for truth. The only consolation we can offer to Boston loveliness, thus cruelly "disillusionized," is to welcome it to a City where the young men know neither paint nor pearlina, and use lemon-juice only when tempered with a little ardent spirit and sugar.

MINOR TOPICS.

A session of the Forty-second Congress, beginning on the 4th of March, is, we suppose, inevitable. The refusal to repeal the law enacted to cover exceptional contingencies makes this certain. And when the new body comes together, he were a great prophet who can say when the adjournment will take place. It is just possible, then, that some of the misdeeds and shortcomings of the present Congress may be atoned for. The possibility should not be without effect upon Senators like Mr. SHERMAN, who fancy that the country will stand two years upon all the income tax, and upon Representatives who think themselves strong enough to deprive the West of the increased representation to which it is entitled under the new census.

The refusal of "Dollars" to take an active part in the preliminaries of political contests, and in the contests themselves, because they are always outvoted by the Dimes, is made the text of a suggestive article in the Rochester *Democrat*. The plea of Dollar is that as government is of no consequence to him, inasmuch as the taxation upon his property is really borne by Dime, the tenant. But if the City or the State be plunged into bankruptcy and ruin, the consequences fall most heavily upon the property-owners. The growth of taxation resulting from corruption in the Government threatens to reach a point that will be unbearable to manufacture and trade, and then the ability to pay the high rents which excessive taxes necessitate will suddenly come to an end. Property-owners, therefore, are blind to their own interest when they stand aloof from elections, and permit power to pass into the hands of a corrupt and reckless class. "In this country more than in any other," as our Rochester contemporary remarks, "all classes must ultimately stand or fall together." Simply as a matter of profit or loss, the subject demands more attention than it has received from our wealthy citizens. Unless they come forward and do their duty politically, they will sooner or later be compelled to pay very heavy penalties.

Democrats in the Indiana Legislature are preserving unimpaired the traditions of their party. They cling to the faith which has no exponent in the new Senator from Missouri. The Indiana Senate has before it a series of resolutions denying the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment and of the changes growing out of it. The ratification of the amendment by the Indiana Legislature is pronounced worthless, and the approval of the States of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia, having been made a condition of their restoration, is represented as of no value. Hence, it is contended, the amendment is only "so-called," and its ratification "pretended" and of no effect. The whole affair is of the unmitigated "Copperhead" order, and is noticeable only as a sign of the spirit which still animates the genuine Democracy. Compared with all this, what do the objections brought against President GRANT by a few office-seekers amount to?

There is something characteristic of Democratic legislation in the bill introduced at Albany for the confiscation of the unclaimed and surplus funds of savings banks. It is quite proper that a party whose wastefulness and disregard of law have exhausted the State treasury and deepened the drain upon the taxpayers, should seek relief by plundering the thrifty class who constitute depositors in these banks. But it is surprising that the Governor of Massachusetts proposes to benefit the local treasury at the expense of this class. The savings banks of that State already yield a revenue which, for the present year, is estimated at more than a million,—the rate of taxation being three-quarters of one per cent. per annum. Gov. CLAFLIN now suggests an increase of the rate. The fact that a former advance of the tax has not prevented a large augmentation of deposits is relied upon as proof that it does not operate detrimentally. But the great majority of depositors avail themselves of these institutions because no other facilities exist for the safe investment of small sums. A further increase of the tax would probably produce no appreciable effect upon the deposits. But the impolicy of taxing the provident habit is obvious, nevertheless. Instead of discouraging savings bank depositors, the State should encourage them by all legitimate means.

The lower branch of the Maine Legislature has, by a vote of 76 to 4, indefinitely postponed a bill authorizing the city of Hallowell to contribute aid for the erection of a steam saw-mill. The Legislature prudently discards the policy by which so many communities in this State and in other States, especially in the West, have incumbered themselves with a bonded indebtedness in furtherance of enterprises of various sorts. Hallowell may be obliged to do without a steam saw-mill for some time to come, but its tax-payers will bless the day when they were saved from the embarrassment which attends an assumption of debt for the construction of improvements not in their nature municipal. The fate of Quincy, Ill., should be a warning to ambitious cities animated by a desire to go ahead at the cost of a large debt. The debt of Quincy amounts to considerably more than a fifth of its entire taxable property, and in addition, more than two hundred thousand dollars of interest on railroad aid bonds is due and unpaid. This seems bad enough. But "enterprising" people project a further increase to the debt to an extent that will swell the total to a third of the taxable value of all the property in the city, and entail five per cent. taxation per annum. It is possible to pay too dearly for the whistle—even the railway whistle.

It is encouraging to learn that even the Senate Committee realizes the force of the popular current against the land-grabbing system, and will not report favorably any of the many aid bills now before it. Last session the same Committee was less scrupulous, and the Senate itself proved accommodating to a host of railroad companies, intent upon acquiring large slices off the public domain. The present exhibition of virtue is, therefore, somewhat surprising, and justifies the hope that the Land Grant bills which occasionally rise to the surface in the House, will come to naught. That will be their proper end. If the Senate would place the country under further obligations, and evince more fully its appreciation of passing events, it will extend its virtuous resolve to the subsidy schemes that are before it almost without number. It will not do to say "hands off" to the railroad jobbers, and with the next breath bid the steam-ship speculators welcome. The consistency which protects the public purse against all comers, is a jewel of the first magnitude.

The lawlessness indicated by our Washington correspondent as prevalent in the Carolinas and other parts of the South appears to be of a general character, and therefore possesses more than ordinary significance. Federal authority, as embodied in revenue officers, asserts itself amid difficulties and dangers, and is often defied, and local power withholds requisite assistance. The investigation undertaken by Mr. MORTON's Committee will have many ramifications, and will probably open grave constitutional problems. The extent and importance of the inquiry to be conducted render desirable the impartiality which is one of the conditions of thoroughness. The South should have an opportunity of presenting both sides of a story which may seriously concern its future.

TELEGRAMS.

Turkey and the Danube in the London Conference.

Pere Hyacinthe Denounces the Pretensions of the Pope.

Mr. Gladstone on the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Alarming Rebellion of the Tartars in China.

The Steam-Boat Disaster on the Mississippi River.

Eighty-Seven Persons Lost and Many Others Badly Injured.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Turkey Objects to the Introduction of the Danubian Question at the London Conference—Small-Pox in London—Disraeli and the Gladstone Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A special telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* represents that Turkey is opposed to Austria's introduction of the Danubian question in the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—There is no prospect now that FAVRE will come to London, and no other person has been accredited to represent France at the Conference.

The small-pox has become epidemic in London. The rapid increase of mortality causes alarm. The deaths from the disease, which in the first week in January were 79, in the third week increased to 188.

LONDON, Jan. 29—9½ A. M.—A rumor, which has been in circulation, that on the opening of Parliament Mr. DISRAELI intended to challenge a vote of confidence in the Ministry, is pronounced groundless.

Removal of the Italian Capital—Pere Hyacinthe Denounces the Pope's Pretensions—Spanish Elections—Inundations in Spain.

FLORENCE, Jan. 27.—The bill removing the capital of the Kingdom to Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 94 yeas to 39 nays. A resolution complimentary to the City of Florence was adopted.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Père HYACINTHE writes to *La Liberté* denying the validity of the Pope's Encyclical and Syllabus, and denouncing generally the hierarchical pretensions of the See of Rome.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Elections for the Cortes will commence late in February.... Inundations in the northern provinces have done much damage to property.

The British Premier on the Alabama Claims—Republican Meeting in Belgium.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who urged the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, said he was assured that Her Majesty's Government had given its assent to every allowable proceeding looking to a settlement, and was still so disposed, believeing that the long unsettled state of the controversy was disadvantageous to both countries.

LIEGE, Jan. 28.—A meeting of working men is announced in Verviers, in favor of the recognition of the French Republic by Belgium. A disturbance is apprehended, and troops have been sent there.

CHINA.

An Alarming Rebellion in Tartary.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A revolt has broken out among the Tartars in China, and, at last accounts it had reached alarming proportions. The rebels had seized many points of importance.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Particulars of the Disaster as Given by the Officers and Passengers—Names of the Saved and Some of the Lost—Intense Suffering of the Injured—Fearful Scenes.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—The steamer *W. R. Arthur*, from New-Orleans for Louisville, which left here late last night, exploded her boilers fourteen miles above this city at 1½ this morning, tearing away the forward part of the cabin and texas. The boat then took fire and burned until the bow sunk. The night was very dark, and after the explosion most of the passengers rushed down to the lower deck, many in the confusion jumping into the river. When the bow sank, the waves swept from the lower deck all who had gathered there. Capt. HENRY BROLASKI, the commander, says he had retired half an hour before the explosion, and felt himself lifted up and knocked down by the stairs of the texas which fell upon him. He extricated himself, got an ax and cut his way out, saving himself, wife and child, whom he took to the ladies' cabin and left in charge of ALEXANDER FRAZER. The boat took fire several times, but the Captain, with the assistance of several others, succeeded in extinguishing it. Had the cabin passengers remained in the cabin all would have been saved, but, owing to the fright, nearly all rushed down stairs. The Captain's leg was badly twisted, and he had several contusions on the head; his wife and her sister were seriously hurt. Capt. J. A. FRAZIER, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, and when the explosion took place he ran out on the guard, and, seeing the state of affairs, hastened to the cabin and found that all the ladies, excepting his wife and Mrs. BROLASKI, had left. He ascertained that the life-boat had been taken away, and then turned his attention to putting out the fire. His feet were badly frozen, but beyond that he and his wife were uninjured. About 5 o'clock this morning, Capt. DAREKE, of the tug *Report*, heard a man shouting on the river. A skiff was sent out and the man was rescued from a cotton bale. He was one of the survivors. Steam was raised on the tugs *Little Grant* and *Report*, and on the ferry-boat *Excelsior*, which went to the scene, and picked up several persons from cotton bales and planks on the way, and brought all that could be found to the city, many of whom were half dead, and a large number badly hurt.

The following is a list of the saved as far as known:

A. G. Chenouth, slightly burned; John Henry Moot, of Golconda, Ill.; E. Harmon, of Arkansas; William Sloan, of Allegany City; John Rice, Pat. Robbet, Edward Crews, of St. Louis; John Young, colored, of New-Orleans; Charles Tribble, of Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, of Bayo, La.; F. Dennis, McKough, of Louisville; Chas. Dodson, of Cincinnati; Chas. Allen, of St. Paul; Lewis Harper, of St. Louis; John Shults, of Clinton, Ill.; Mike Finn, of Louisville; William Racine, of California; H. W. Rogers, of Jefferson, Texas; Michael Carrol, James M. Levy, Mike Brown, of St. Louis; Edward Barber, of New-Orleans; T. H. McDonough, William Ohean, Jerry Mack, of St. Louis; K. J. Slae and wife, of Leavenworth; Ellen Ryan, of Atchison, Kansas; D. H. Abernethy, of Bartlett, Tenn.; E. W. Reed, of St. Louis; Benjamin Wilson and wife, of Hickman, Ky.; A. R. Paxton and mother, of Philadelphia; G. L. Dow, of Dyer County, Tenn.; Jas. A. Cameron, of St. Louis; S. S. Meyers, of Somerset County, Penn.; Daniel Falconer, colored, of St. Louis; Rachel Hanley, colored, of Memphis; James Coyne, of St. Louis; W. R. League, of Golconda, Ill.; J. Landen, of Higginsport, Ohio; J. A. Lapp, John Winders and Edward Finkhouser, Newport, Ind.; Eli Miller, Valley City, Ind.; James W. Harman, Bolesville, Ark.; Samuel Cunningham, Leavenworth, Ind.; F. McCartney, Pilot Knob, Mo.; P. M. League, Illinois; Lee Potter, Quincy, Ill.; P. Allanghen, St. Louis; Edward Tallaer, Cairo; Wm. Smith, Louisville; Martin White, Tim Young, Chicago; John J. Hall, St. Louis; J. Harper, Memphis; John Barber, Nashville.

LATER—Five of the passengers took a life-boat immediately after the explosion, went ashore, and then turned the boat adrift. They were afterward picked up by the steamer *Excelsior*, but were strongly denounced by the remaining survivors, who talked of lynching them.

The following are additional names of the saved: Badly hurt—Pilots Joseph W. Bryan and George Ritchie, St. Louis; Engineers Geo. Reed and George Blank, Chamber-maid Kate Murphy; Mike Boyler, Pennsylvania; Charles Kenly, St. Louis; George Bowers, Uniontown, Ky.; Charles Hudson, Waupon, Wis.; George Johnson, Cairo; Mrs. Capt. Braloski, hurt in the head and chest, and her little sister Virgie, arm sprained; Mary Miller, nurse, badly scalded. Both pilots were badly scalded and bruised. The following were lost: Mates, Miller Allen, of New-Orleans, and Joe Blank; John Bowman, first clerk; second and third chamber-maids, Miss Paxton, of Philadelphia, and Mary Carr, a seamstress, of St. Louis; Dan Stark, a well-known pilot of Aurora, Ind.; two barkeepers, F. Julien, wife and child, of Golconda, Ill.; two stewards, two porters, J. R. Russell, wife and son, of Jefferson, Texas. Two bodies of a negro and a German, the latter about twenty-five years old, dressed in gray jean pants, were brought down on the *Excelsior*. The officers of the *Excelsior* saw several bodies on the wreck, under the *débris*, but the wounded were suffering so much from the cold that they did not wait to cut them out. Capt. BRALOSKI says that he had forty-five cabin and forty deck passengers on board, and thinks that at least sixty were lost. The boat had 300 tons of freight, including 1,200 bales of cotton taken on board here. The boat was about ten years old and valued at $80,000. Insured in St. Louis for $50,000. On the arrival of the survivors here they were taken to the different hotels, where every attention was shown them by the citizens. Large numbers of those who were saved were badly injured, and many were unable to talk. The Captain thinks that the first clerk (BOWMAN) was killed instantly. Among the lost are J. ALLEN, wife and child; M. SWEENEY, STEVE MELTON and HENRY HINES, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. HARMAN, two daughters, son and niece, of Cove Creek, Ark.

Further Details of the Terrible Occurrence—Bodies Identified—Additional Names of the Lost and Saved—No Explanation of the Cause of the Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—The bodies recovered from the *Arthur* have been identified as those of Mrs. Jennie Ulier, of Golcond, Ill., and Martin Craney, second steward, Maysville, Ky. Another body, believed to be that of Miss Porter, Philadelphia, was found on the Arkansas shore today. The following are also believed to be lost: James Neagle, deck-hand, Dubuque, Iowa; Charles and Andrew Cole, boys, Leavenworth; and Peter Benton, striker, Memphis; Albert Rose, striker, Carlisle, Ill.; Wm. M. Gregan, cabin boy, St. Paul, Minn.; Albert Cranch, passenger. It is now believed eighty-seven lives were lost by the disaster. The following saved have not been reported: Joseph Reed, striker; Pat. Roberts; Samuel W. Ullery, carpenter, St. Louis; Fred. Halstine, W. T. Foster, A. Brysor, James Sleith, rousters; Jerry Mack, Chicago; Timothy Barr, Cincinnati; Frederick Moralt, Pittsburg; Charles McKinny, Louisville, deck hands. The wounded are all doing well, and it is believed none of them will die. The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, says everything was working well up to the time of the explosion; that the boiler was carrying less than 120 pounds of steam, and was allowed 126. He had just tried the water, and found it all right. One of the boilers was blown off the rudder-post, and smashed the yawl, while the other, it is believed, was driven through the hull, causing the vessel to sink.

COAL.

Condition of Affairs in the Mining Regions—Vague Promises of a Resumption of Work—Meeting of the Grand Council of the Benevolent Association.

ASHLAND, Penn., Jan. 29.—Six collieries in the Shamokin district are now in operation, and two more are expected to resume shortly. The monthly meeting of miners and operators in that region was held a few days ago, but it is impossible to obtain the particulars of what was done. The shipments of coal are increasing. It is denied by the organs of the Shamokin neighborhood that any assaults were made upon non-association men, and they also state that good order prevails there.

In the Schuylkill region everything is quiet at present. Many of the honest and respectable miners, however, express great and just indignation at the manner in which the Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association put up the suspension, and some express themselves strongly against the actions and orders of the combination. Frequent communications from members of the Association appear in the *Miners' Journal*, denouncing in not very mild terms the entire proceedings. It is now reported that operations will be resumed about the 15th of February; but this is considered very doubtful. A call has been issued to the members of the Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association for the Council to convene at Pittston, on Tuesday.

THE EAST.

The Holland Testimonial in Boston—An Excellent Performance Anticipated—German Opera—The Snow Storm.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—An attractive programme is presented at the Globe Theatre, in aid of the Holland Testimonial, for Tuesday afternoon, and the indications are that it will prove a handsome pecuniary success. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY and a number of prominent actors of the Boston theatres have volunteered for the occasion; also, M. W. WHITNEY, E. M. HEINDL, and others, who will present the musical olio as part of the entertainment.... MARETZEK'S German Opera Company remain until Wednesday, and open at Chicago Feb. 6. Their season here has been very successful.... Three inches of snow fell here last night and today.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29.—Judge INCREASE SUMNER, of Great Barrington, died yesterday, aged seventy years.... MICHAEL DALY, section master of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed by the cars near Pittsfield, last night.

FIRES.

Buildings Destroyed at Elmira, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.—Losses Light.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A fire occurred on Railroad-avenue, in this city, at about 5 o'clock this morning, by which four wooden buildings, occupied as groceries and saloons, were destroyed. The fire originated in the grocery-store of EDWARD GORMAN, which was burned, together with two buildings on the west and one on the east. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss not very heavy, and is mostly covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—A fire broke out this evening in the drug-store of BROWN & REITHER, on Liberty-street. The building and contents were partially burned; loss $5,000. CHRISTIAN HESS' dry-goods store, adjoining, was damaged $5,000, and LANE BROS.' hardware-store suffered to a similar amount. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax Repeal—Serious State of Affairs at the South—Claims on Account of Confiscated Property—Opposition to the Metric System of Weights and Measures—Brazilian Steam-ship Line—Social Entertainments—The Mexican Claims Commission—Money Refunded to States for War Expenses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A vote was not reached in the Ways and Means Committee yesterday on the income tax repeal, in consequence of the absence of Mr. MCCARTHY, who is favorable to repeal. In his absence the Committee stands a tie. If he is present to-morrow morning a vote will be taken, and the resolutions reported to the House during the day.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

The situation of affairs at the South, particularly in North and South Carolina, according to official advices, is becoming so serious as to require prompt and energetic measures on the part of Congress and the Government. The violations of peace and order, with whippings and murders, have gone on so long unchecked in some portions of these States that the spirit of outrage and resistance has now taken the shape of absolute defiance of the United States laws, and the revenue officers are sending up bitter complaints that it is as much as their lives are worth to attempt to enforce the laws in localities where hitherto there has been little trouble. In some instances State Courts, sympathizing with the violators of the law, freely lend their aid to embarrass the officers, and defend the men engaged in fraud. A number of the supervisors, collectors, and assessors, among them Supervisor PERRY, of North and South Carolina; Supervisor KRYZANOWSKI, of Georgia; and Collector WILEY, of the Sixth North Carolina District, will be summoned to testify before the Senate Special Committee in regard to the resistance to the United States laws in these localities.

CLAIMS FOR CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

The Senate Committee on Claims decided a very important and interesting case growing out of the seizure and confiscation of cotton during the war. Among the captures on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, subsequent to the occupation of New-Orleans, was a quantity of cotton and molasses by the fleet commanded by Admiral PORTER. It was carried up into the lower district of Illinois, condemned by the Court of that district, confiscated and sold for about $460,000. Under the law, half of this was divided amoung the captors as prize money and half was paid into the United States Treasury. The largest portion of prize money received out of it, by any one person, fell to the share of Admiral PORTER, whose portion was—in round numbers—$11,000. The remainder was distributed among the officers and men of some twenty vessels. The Supreme Court, in the decision of the somewhat famous *Alexander* case, drew a distinction between property captured from rebels and that owned and abandoned by Union men, and decided the latter not subject to confiscation under the law. Since then some of the original owners of this $460,000 worth of property took legal proceedings, which brought the question again before the same Court which had condemned the property, and it was decided that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Alexander case, the property was not subject to confiscation, but the judgment of the Court does not relieve the owners without the action of Congress, and the claimants accordingly come here. The Committee decided to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to place the portion of the proceeds of the sale of the property which was paid over to the United States, amounting to $230,000, subject to the order of the Court, to be drawn for the satisfaction of its judgments in the cases to come before it. The $230,000 distributed as prize money, the original owners will find more difficulty in securing, even if it could be reached by act of Congress or process of law.

LAND-GRABBING SCHEMES.

So far as the Senate is concerned, none of the score of land-grabbing schemes has any chance of success in the present Congress. The Committee on Public Lands has cognizance of them all, and it will take care that they shall not get out of the Committee-room at all. The Committee is opposed to the bills generally, and it is doubtful if one of them is reported to the Senate favorably or otherwise.

LECTURE AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Prof. DAVIES, of Columbia College, New-York, delivered a lecture, last evening, at the residence of Gen. DELAFIELD, before a private club of gentlemen devoted to science, in opposition to the substitution of the metric system of France for internal uses in America. He did not touch the subject of international coinage, as he regarded that as now placed on a basis of thorough discussion which would soon settle it. He opposed the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures for domestic purposes on several grounds, viz.: The inconvenient length of the unit meter, the base of the system being nearly forty inches. The fact that this unit meter did not accurately represent the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of earth's meridian, as was the intention of the originators of the system, the inconvenient nomenclature of its multiples and sub-multiples, Greek prefixes indicating the multiples and Latin prefixes the sub-multiples, the difficulty of converting existing measurements into their equivalents in metric units, especially the disturbance of existing measurements of land surface, and the great length of time required to introduce the system and the opposition it would encounter.

STEAMERS FOR BRAZIL.

The Company owning the Brazil line of steamers, which has been running five years and receiving a yearly subsidy of $150,000, is seeking an additional allowance to enable them to make an increased number of trips. It now dispatches a steamer with mails every month, but fails to secure the carriage of large quantities of freight, which, to avoid delay, is transported in foreign steamers and even sailing vessels. The Company presents statements to show the amount of new trade it has developed, and shows that in the item of coffee alone there has been paid into the Treasury of the United States as duties on the quantity transported in the three steamers belonging to the line, $1,500,000. On the other hand, the Company has received in subsidies during the same time only $750,000.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city during the past twenty-four hours are: Appraiser Palmer, John A. C. Gray, Howard Potter, A. McLane, B. F. Tracy and Joseph Bell, of New-York; Courtland Parker, of Newark; Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Wm. Williams, member of Congress elect from Buffalo; Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago; H. L. Burnett, of Cincinnati, and Gen. Jos. R. Anderson, of Richmond.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The past week has been prolific in brilliant social entertainments, among the most notable of which were those given by Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Minister THORNTON and Secretary FISH, while the week closed with a brilliant matinée dansante at Highland-place, the residence of THOS. R. BRYAN, Esq. The current week promises to be equally brilliant. On Monday evening Secretary DELANO and Mrs. DELANO give their first reception, and Secretary ROBESON gives a party in honor of his guest, Mrs. RAWLE of Philadelphia; on Tuesday evening a reception by Senator and Mrs. CHANDLER, a large party at the Marine Barracks by Mrs. Gen. ZEILIN, in honor of her daughter, a society *débutante*; on Friday, a dancing party at the Observatory, by Commodore and Mrs. SANDS; on Saturday, Miss DYER gives a matinée dansante, at the Arsenal, &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

MAYOR HALL AND THE FIRST CENSUS.

It will be remembered that early in December Mayor HALL applied to the Census Office to accompany the Assistant-Marshalls while they should be engaged in making the re-enumeration of New-York City. It will be remembered, also, that Marshal SHARPE had before that time requested of Mayor HALL a statement of specific cases of frauds and inaccuracies, which he said were in his possession, of enumerators in the first census, that investigations might be made to ascertain whether the charges were well founded or otherwise. When the Mayor sent the request, noted above, to the Superintendent of the Census, he inclosed two memoranda, one containing a general charge of inefficiency, or something not much worse, on one of the Assistant Marshals, and another containing the statement that the occupants of two tenement-houses, Nos. 124 and 126 Eldridge-street, had not been counted. It is perhaps worthy of note that a copy of the Mayor's letter to the Superintendent was sent to Marshal SHARPE, with these memoranda omitted, possibly, imagination will suggest, because easy and immediate investigation was within the power of the Marshal. It so happened that the schedules in the Census Office here also furnished a ready means of testing the truth of the Mayor's memoranda. By an examination of them it was found that No. 124 was returned as containing twelve families and forty-four persons, and No. 126, sixteen families and sixty persons, being returned in all from the houses said not to have had their occupants counted, one hundred and four persons. This was the only specific instance which Mayor HALL has ever reported of inaccuracy in the first enumeration of the City, and under the circumstances, it must be considered, the only one he dared to make. The other charge, that an officer had not performed his duty, was deemed too general in its nature to furnish ground for investigation, especially as the officer named was known both to the officers in New-York and in this City to be unusually capable and expert.

THE TWENTY LEADING CITIES.

The following list of the twenty most populous cities of the United States, arranged in the order of population, gives the numbers as they will stand in the published Census report when it appears. Beside the population in 1870, for the sake of comparison, the population of the same cities for 1860, and the percentage of increase during the ten years, is included in the same table. The fact that Jersey City has increased in a greater ratio than any other city in the list, it having almost three times as many inhabitants as in 1860, will doubtless be the first thing to attract the attention of readers in New-York City, and may be a subject of profitable reflection. It will be seen that New-York State has four of the twenty largest cities in the country. Indeed a great variety of interesting facts may be deduced by an examination of the table.

No.	Cities.	1870.	1860.	Per Cent.
1	New-York	922,531	805,658	14.6
2	Philadelphia	674,022	565,529	19.2
3	Brooklyn	396,300	266,661	48.7
4	St. Louis	310,864	160,773	93.4
5	Chicago	298,983	109,260	173.7
6	Baltimore	267,354	212,418	25.9
7	Boston	250,526	177,840	40.9
8	Cincinnati	216,239	161,044	34.3
9	New-Orleans	191,322	168,675	13.5
10	San Francisco	149,482	56,802	163.2
11	Buffalo	117,715	81,129	45.1
12	Washington	109,204	61,122	78.8
13	Newark	105,078	71,941	46.1
14	Louisville	100,753	68,033	48.1
15	Cleveland	92,846	43,417	113.9
16	Pittsburg	86,235	49,217	75.3
17	Jersey City	81,744	29,226	179.7
18	Detroit	79,580	45,619	74.5
19	Milwaukee	71,499	45,246	58.1
20	Albany	69,422	62,367	11.4

THE REMOVAL OF THE OSAGE INDIANS.

A section of the Indian Appropriation bill, passed last July, provided for the removal, with their own consent, of the Great and Little Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas to the Indian Territory. On the 22d of July the Secretary of the Interior sent a letter to VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, recommending a committee of the Board to visit the tribes to confer with them, with a view to removal. The report of the Subcommittee appointed for this purpose has just been filed in the Indian Office. The Committee consisted of JOHN V. FARWELL, JOHN D. LANG, and VINCENT COLYER, of the Board. When the Committee arrived in Kansas Aug. 20, the Indian Chiefs were all off on the plains hunting buffalo. Runners had been out about two weeks to call them to the council, but some time passed before they could be induced to come in. One trouble was that the Secretary of the Interior had directed that the council should meet in the territory to which they were to remove, and the Chiefs wanted to meet at the old council ground at Drum Creek. Assent to this was gained from the Secretary. Then the Indians objected to holding any conference on the subject of removal as long as 300 white "squatters" were present on their reservation in Kansas, contrary to the treaty. Efforts were at once made to have these "squatters" removed by the military authorities, and measures were taken to enforce an order of Gen. SHERMAN'S, at that time existing, to protect the Indian reservations. These measures satisfied the Chiefs.

Another difficulty was then encountered. Many of the half-breeds owned farms which were worth from $12 to $15 per acre, and they were naturally little disposed to accept for them the price proposed to be allowed for the entire reservation, namely: fifty cents per acre. Mr. FARWELL and Mr. LANG assembled the leading white citizens of Parkersburg and Independence, and they passed resolutions binding themselves to see that the half-breeds should be paid a fair price for their farms and improvements. They did this because of their anxiety to secure the removal of the Indians.

After this still another difficulty arose. The Osages, if removed, must go on to a portion of the Cherokee Nation's reservation, and they must pay the Cherokees for the portion they should occupy. This was in accordance with a stipulation of the treaty of 1860 with the Cherokees. An agent of this nation came among the Osages and assured them that the Cherokees would demand $1 25 per acre. The Committee assured them that the President would protect them, as the treaty gave him the right, against paying the Cherokees more than fifty cents per acre. The preliminaries having been thus informally arranged, the Council met Sept. 11. The Chiefs agreed to the provisions of the law, and signed through their Governor, PRA-NE-PRO-PAH-SHE; the conditions being that they should be allowed $1 25 per acre for their old reservation, and pay fifty cents per acre for the new.

The Chiefs at the same time withdrew from the Council, and in a confidential consultation, drew up a petition to be presented to President GRANT, which is quite a unique paper.

It asks that they may be permitted to buy more land of the Cherokees than the law provided for. The number of acres they are permitted by the law to buy is 160 for each person in the tribe, and the chief stated the number of their people at 3,500. It petitions that the Government will agree by treaty to protect the Osages on their new lands, as in case of the Cherokees and other tribes; that the chiefs may be allowed the definite control of a portion of the funds, as with other tribes; that the lands shall be held in common until they wish them divided; that the right to hunt buffalo on Government lands shall continue as long as buffalo are plenty; that the Government will buy them as much land in connection with their new possessions as the law took from their old without remuneration for the schools of Kansas; and finally that the Osages be allowed to send delegates to Washington to confer on these points.

There has been delay in the removal because of an attempt of the Osages and Cherokees to come to an agreement about the price to be paid the latter, without referring the decision to the President. Meantime the white settlers have broken their agreement to protect the property rights of the half-breeds, as was shown by a letter from Mr. GIBSON, recently published; and, as he reported, have committed the grossest outrages to drive them from their improved farms, acting on the principle, to quote from the letter, that "the Osages have signed the bill, we have got the land; let the half-breeds go to hell." The whole subject is now under advisement by the Indian Office and the Indian Board.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The magnitude and importance of the buseness before the American and Mexican Claims Commission has exceeded all expectations. The Treaty of July 4, 1868, under which it is acting, was framed for the purpose of settling all claims of the citizens of either country against the Government of the other, which had arisen since the 2d of February, 1848. The claims prior to that date had been settled through previous Commissions. By the treaty, either Government was authorized to refer to the Commission all claims on the part of its citizens against the other which had been presented before the date of the treaty, as well as all claims on the part of citizens of either country against the other which might be presented within eight months after the first meeting of the Commissioners, or within a further period of not more than three months thereafter in proper cases. The Committee organized on the 31st of February, 1869. On the 13th of August, the Government of the United States referred some 358 cases, the whole number of American claims which had, up to that time, been brought to its attention. Between that date and the 31st of March, 1870, when the eight months for the first meeting expired, some 557 other American claims, not previously presented to the Government of the United States, were referred, the greater number—more than one-half of these—coming to the notice of the Government, and being referred a few days before the expiration of the six months. The Commissioners having extended the time for referring claims to the 30th of June, 1870, the full period of three months after the expiration of eight months from the organization, there were presented to the Government of the United States, and referred to the Commission, some 121 additional American claims. The docket of American claims thus exhibited some 1,017 claims against Mexico. On the part of Mexican citizens against the United States there are some 910 claims, or about 1,200 separate cases. As the proofs in support of claims were in but few instances presented with the statements of the claims, the Commission allowed the claimants to file and perfect their proofs after the reference of their cases by the Government. They also provided that the defensive evidence on the part of the Government, against which a claim was preferred, should be filed within four months after the claimant gave notice that he had closed his proofs. The Commissioners having adjourned on the 29th of December, 1869, to give the claimants time to file their proofs, met on the 20th of June, 1870, when four American cases, but no Mexican cases, had matured for hearing. From Sept. 1, 1870, to the present time, the Commissioners have been in session considering the questions of law raised by the several counsel of the two Governments. On some leading questions they have been divided in opinion, and have referred them to the umpire, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, of New-York, for decision. The arguments of counsel of the Governments before the Commissioners and the umpire are all in writing. Each Government is deeply interested in having correct awards, not only on account of questions of public law involved, but also on account of its relations, under the treaty, to the claims in favor of which awards may be made. More difficult and intricate questions of international law were never raised before any previous Commission. The claims on the part of Mexican citizens against the United States consist of various classes, the most numerous being for alleged depredations within neutral territory committed by Apaches, Navajoes, and other Indian tribes, prior to the Gadsden Treaty, founded on the eleventh article of the treaty of peace of 1848. These amount to several millions of dollars. As the Commissioners investigate the claims on both sides with great care and deliberation, every safeguard against improper or exaggerated claims that the nature of the proceedings admit seems to exist. The Commission expires by limitation on the 1st of February, 1872, but as the magnitude of the business is so much greater than was originally contemplated, it is probable that the time will be extended by a supplemental treaty, as in the case of the British-American treaty of 1854.

MONEY REFUNDED TO STATES.

It appears from official data that the following amounts have been refunded to States for expenses incurred in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871:

	Paid.	Due.
Maine	$1,021,048	$287,252
New-Hampshire	967,872	400,618
Vermont	772,997	131,784
Massachusetts	3,500,313	251,415
Rhode Island	722,823	40,288
Connecticut	1,699,485	299,368
New-York	2,334,006	898,319
New-Jersey	1,310,699	58,009
Pennsylvania	2,902,533	235,947
Delaware	3,019	......
Maryland	7,162	16,817
West Virginia	*471,064	? ......
Ohio	2,516,054	562,662
Indiana	2,433,656	1,096,655
Michigan	728,425	106,582
Illinois	2,955,693	1,619,605
Wisconsin	982,144	159,649
Iowa	704,797	385,958
Missouri	7,225,169	......
Kentucky	2,352,036	1,208,067
Nebraska	27,564	18,362
Colorado	55,238	......
Minnesota	359,580	......
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky {Defraying expenses of minute men}	571,237	
Vermont—expenses in protecting frontier	16,464	......
Total amount paid	$36,750,761	
Balance due States		$7,785,972

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND SALE OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New-York to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of February.

ADMISSION OF NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. CHAVES, the delegate from New-Mexico, will make an effort to have passed this week the bill providing for the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union.

SENOR MAGOLHAENS.

Señor MAGOLHAENS will not return to the United States as Minister of Brazil, having been appointed in that capacity to Vienna.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The announcements concerning to-night are few. Some novel features are to be introduced into "The Black Crook" at Niblo's. These will consist of a new ballet entitled "The Demons' Revel," a "Polka des Echasses," and a series of acts by the RIZARELLI Brothers, the Sisters HERNONI, and the SEGRIST Family. At Wood's Museum, the drama of "Red Hands," with Miss LUCY RUSHTON as the heroine, will be performed for the first time. Mrs. MACREADY, the gifted and skilled reciter, is to give a second entertainment at Lyric Hall. The theatres not alluded to above offer no change of bill. We may, however, call attention to the fact that the last representations of "Wee Willie Winkie" take place this week at the Olympic. A burlesque of "Richelieu," with Mr. G. L. FOX as the tragedian, is to follow the pantomime.

CHARITY CONCERT.

St. Ann's Church, with its special mission to deaf mutes, is in great need of means for the support of its different departments of parish work. With a view of increasing their means, a concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening. Its success will aid a deserving charity. Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY, and Mr. WILLIAM LEGGAT have kindly consented to sing at the entertainment. Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings. Mr. CARYL FLORIO will play the accompaniments. Mr. J. NEUSTADT, with the assistance of sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will interpret the overture to "Semiramide." The programme, it will be seen, is a good one.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, the first public rehearsal for the second concert of the season, will take place at Steinway Hall. The music to be rehearsed consists of BEETHOVEN'S Mass in C, (which gave universal satisfaction last season, and is now repeated at the general request,) and of the first part of HAYDN'S "Seasons—Spring." The very interesting programme of the Society, extending over some ten or twelve pages, and explanatory of the history and philosophy of the pieces, are already in circulation. They do much credit to their author, Mr. JAMES PECH. The chorus for the next concert will possibly be larger than that of previous occasions. No additional offers of assistance in that body can be received at present. The Secretary, however, is empowered to record the names of persons desirous of joining the Association, and whenever vacancies occur, applicants will be selected by him according to their ability and seniority. The orchestra will, as heretofore, include from seventy to eighty performers. The chorus will number about 280 singers. An extra rehearsal takes place every Friday evening at Trinity Chapel school-rooms, in West Twenty-fifth-street.

NOTES.

Mr. MARK SMITH, whose return from Europe was recently referred to here, is soon to come before a public, which has long esteemed him for his qualities and talent, as a manager. It is understood that during his brief sojourn in Europe, Mr. SMITH perfected arrangements intended to result in the speedy production here of a spectacular pantomime piece, with scenery, dresses and effects of great novelty and magnificence. The disappearance of Mr. SMITH as a performer, and his reappearance as a manager, seems to have awakened some regret on the other side of the Atlantic, and will do so surely in this country. The testimony of the management of the St. James Theatre, in London, is to the pleasant effect that "no American actor who ever came to London has left a better impression, personal and artistic."....Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK filled, last week, a brilliant engagement in Cleveland. An extract from a local journal of Tuesday, regarding the first appearance of that lady in Cleveland, runs thus: "FANNY JANAUSCHEK was announced to appear at the Academy last evening, being her second visit here, but the first time that she could give the words of the dramas in the English language. But she was late in coming. The trains were delayed, and the manager was on nettles as the time for opening the theatre approached. He was confident the great artist was on her way, but he had no control over the 'beautiful snow' that came down so persistently and heavily all day. It was anything but 'beautiful' to him, as the weary hours wore on and no JANAUSCHEK came. The truth was that the lady had offered her valuable services for the benefit of the testimonial to the family of the lately deceased and highly-respected actor, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND. For this noble action she will receive the benediction of the 'little church round the corner,' and the hearty forgiveness of those who had to wait her coming at our theatre. At the opening hour Manager ELLSLER announced to the audience the reason of the detention of JANAUSCHEK, and put on the stage 'Katty O'Sheal' to entertain his patrons until the arrival of the 'star of the evening.' The play was well given, all the actors exerting themselves to please, and the audience was satisfied. At last JANAUSCHEK came, somewhat jaded by her long ride, but at 9½ was ready to take her place on the stage and fulfill her engagement to the manager and the public. The whole play of 'Deborah' was given without a 'cut' or an erasure, and those who had waited so long and so patiently were well repaid. Of course the performance closed at a somewhat late hour—so late, in fact, that we have no time to go into details as to the merits of the acting of JANAUSCHEK, or of any of the actors who took part in the play. But this we can say, this powerful drama has never been more thoroughly and completely represented in all its details."

The New Opera-House at Pittsburg—Fechter for the Opening Night.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—The Pittsburg Opera-house, just completed at a cost of $165,000, and capable of seating 2,100 persons, will be opened by FECHTER on Monday night.

Miss Nilsson's Illness in Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 27.

MAX. STRAKOSCH, with Mlle. NILSSON and company left this city yesterday afternoon, en route to Cincinnati, where Mlle. NILSSON sings to-night. Mlle. NILSSON, during her visit to this city, suffered under severe indisposition, and even at the date of her departure was far from being well. She had been constantly under the care of a physician while in Louisville, and it is said that she had not closed her eyes for three nights previous to leaving Louisville. The inclemency of the weather prevented the projected visit to Mammoth Cave. We are not informed as to whether Mr. STRAKOSCH will give immediately another concert in this city, but we are told that he proposes certainly giving one next April, Mlle. NILSSON still being with him.

HOPE FOR THE DRUNKARD.—The most hopeless cases of drunkenness and intemperance positively cured by a very simple remedy. Office No. 12 East 12th-st., New-York. Consultation free. Inclose 6 cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

Bronchitis.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

$2,000 worth of Diamonds were Stolen from George N. Bissell, 5th-av., through a second-story window. A sneak-thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer, 56th-st., the same night. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs, superior to all for dyspepsia and disease of the liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—BRADISH.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 29, 1870, at the English Consulate, and after at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Henry Downton, EDMUND C. ALEXANDER, son of Samuel Alexander, of London, to MARY H. BRADISH, only child of Hon. Luther Bradish, of New-York.

HOWLAND—WARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at Williamstown, Mass., by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., ALFRED C. HOWLAND and CLARA, daughter of Oliver Delancey Ward, all of New-York City.

DIED.

AHMAN.—On Friday, the 27th inst., at Islip, L. I., JOHN NICOLAS AHMAN, of this City, formerly a partner in the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Funeral from Stillenwerf's Hotel, at Islip, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 12 M. Cars leave Grand and Roosevelt-street Ferries at 8¼ A. M., returning at 2¼ P. M. from Islip.

BYRNE.—On Sunday morning, JAMES C. BYRNE, son of Capt. Geo. C. Byrne, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BONNELL.—Jan. 29, CAROLINE AMELIA, daughter of Alexander and T. Harper Bonnell, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M.

COMFORT.—On Sunday, MOSES COMFORT, after a long illness.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., Officers and Patriarchs, will meet at Odd-fellows' Hall, on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Patriarch, Moses Comfort, P. G. P. By order,

A. J. ROEDELL, C. P.

ROYAL G. MILLARD, Fin. Scribe.

CHAMBERS.—On Friday, the 27th inst., at his residence at Bronxville, Westchester County, JAMES CHAMBERS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves Harlem Railroad depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10¼ A. M., and returning, New-Haven train leaves Mount Vernon at 2¼ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Bronxville station on the arrival of the train.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 29th January, GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M.D., in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOPPER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 28, LOUISE BROWNING, youngest child of Inslee A. and M. Caroline Hopper, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, No. 107 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, AUGUSTUS MORGAN, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

McCORMICK.—On Friday, 27th inst., at her parents' residence, No. 40 5th-av., ALICE, infant daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick, aged 8 months.

The funeral service, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will be held on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, and without further notice.

MOUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 29, 1871, in the 55th year of her age, ELIZABETH A., widow of the late Jos. E. Mount.

"It is no dream, and we are desolate."

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Traders are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 181 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

NEWTON.—In New-Jersey, on Friday, the 27th inst., CHARLES W. NEWTON, United States Commissioner, aged 50 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

PALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, 28th inst., MARY PALMER, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Deveau, No. 37 East 10th-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—In Cortland, N. Y., on the 23d inst., ALFRED PURDY, Esq., formerly of Norwich, N. Y.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, A. T. RUSSEL, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 West Washington-place, on Tuesday next, Jan. 31, at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SAGE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, after a long and painful sickness, FRANCIS P. SAGE, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

VALENTINE—At Upper Piermont, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, ANN E. VALENTINE, wife of Brewster Valentine, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Upper Piermont, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely, and on the same day, at 1 o'clock, from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

WARDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 28, CHARLES WARDELL, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLET.—On Friday, Jan. 27, JAMES S., Jr., only child of James S. and Mary H. Willet.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 30, from the residence of his parents, No. 334 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

AT LOUISVILLE,

THE COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM OF KENTUCKY.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on MONDAY, Jan. 30, will close at this office at 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A MEETING OF THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION will be held at the Naval Office, Custom-house, on TUESDAY next, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. By order Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President.
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY successful in chronic diseases; signal success in paralysis and nervous affections. Dr. WILLIAM L. FLEMING, 315 West 23d-st., New-York.

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CATALOGUE No. 60, for January and February, now ready, and sent gratis.

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WILFRED CUMBERMEDE,

By GEORGE MACDONALD,

THE GRAND SERIAL STORY OF

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

an illustrated Magazine for the people, which is pronounced by the people and the Press "the best, the most beautiful, and the cheapest Magazine in America," both as regards beauty of illustration, and the freshness and brilliancy of its contents.

The Magazine is conducted by J. G. HOLLAND, the popular author, whose charming essays under the nom de plume of "Timothy Titcomb," and whose poems, "Kathrina" and "Bitter Sweet" have delighted thousands, and whose trenchant articles in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, under the title "Topics of the Time," which will be continued every month, have been more widely copied and read than any series of similar articles ever published in this country.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The subscription price of the Magazine is only $3 a year. We are now printing new editions of the November and February numbers, and we offer to send the Magazine for 1871, with the two back numbers—containing the beginning of MACDONALD'S story—together with two handsome covers, in green cloth, with gilt backs, for binding the Magazine, for $4. The cover will be sent post-paid. The fourteen numbers will contain about 1,600 pages, and will make two elegantly illustrated volumes.

To those who have already subscribed we will send the covers and two numbers of the Magazine on receipt of $1, so as to give them the benefit of this very liberal offer.

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Newspapers inserting this advertisement and sending us two full-paid subscribers, will receive a third copy for one year.

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J. W. & S. have recently published

WARREN'S MACHINE-DRAWING.

ELEMENTS OF MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING; OR, MACHINE-DRAWING, with some Elements of Descriptive and Rational Cinematics. A text-book for schools of civil and mechanical engineering, and for the use of mechanical establishments, artisans and inventors, containing principles of gearing screw-propellers, valve motion, governors, and many standard and novel examples, mostly from present American practice. By S. EDWARD WARREN, C. E., Professor in Troy Polytechnic Institute. 2 vols., 8vo—one of text and one of plates. $7 50.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES Elect to the GRANT CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB, of the City of New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1871, at 8 o'clock prompt, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

Nathan Kingsley, Prest. 1st District Grant Club.
Chas. N. Brackett, Prest. 4th District Grant Club.
A. A. Marks, Prest. 5th District Grant Club.
Henry A. Smythe, Prest. 6th District Grant Club.
John D. Lawson, Prest. 7th District Grant Club.
John J. O'Brien, Prest. 8th District Grant Club.
James Cummings, Prest. 9th District Grant Club.
Eugene Martin, Prest. 10th District Grant Club.
Charles Blackie Prest. 13th District Grant Club.
Marshal B. Blake, Prest. 14th District Grant Club.
Wm. Hudson Lawrence, Prest. 16th Dist. Grant Club.
Wm. H. Grogan, Prest. 18th District Grant Club.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Zenea's Mission and its Results—The Situation—French and Prussian Naval Movements—The Culture of Sugar on the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

One of the most delicate questions to be solved, and one which must necessarily have a very important influence on the Cuban question, is one which I have refrained from referring to until now, owing to the fact that only speculations and rumors were in circulation. It regards the capture, imprisonment and future trial of Mr. JUAN CLEMENTE ZENEA, who was captured at the same time with Mrs. ANETA CESPEDES, by Col. VERGEL. Mr. ZENEA is a Cuban by birth, and has always held himself aloof from the dancing, lazy and cock-fighting portion of his countrymen. Endowed with great natural abilities and with an earnest desire to acquire knowledge, he was, at an early age, known as one of the representative faction of the enlightened Cuban minority, and devoted in after years his education and energy to the laudable end of raising the moral and intellectual character of a majority of his countrymen. The man's motives were always respected, and at the outbreak of the revolution he held a very prominent position. In common with almost every other Cuban, he had a great hatred for the Spaniards. He desired his country to be free, but knowing the weakness of an independent Republic, having the Central and South American Republics as living examples before his eyes, he very wisely chose the only safe and prudent course in advocating annexation to the United States, a country which he loved, and wherein he had resided. Until lately he did not play a very prominent rôle, but the advent of the celebrated NICOLAS AZCARETE soon brought him before the public, and ZENEA was chosen by AZCARETE, who held powers and instructions from the Colonial Minister in Madrid to that effect, to go to Cuba on the part of the Spanish Government and use his best efforts in making an arrangement with the Cubans in arms, treating in person with President CESPEDES and his Cabinet. That his mission was not from the Cuban Junta, but was of an official one, authorized by the Spanish Government, and of which the Captain-General and the Home Government had been informed, is abundantly proven by the fact that he received a safe conduct, signed in the name of the Spanish Government by Mr. MANRICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister to the United States. Mr. ZENEA ran the blockade safely, and soon reached Cuban Head-quarters; what he accomplished there or what he said, is a mystery, except from what can be gathered from his papers. On this the Spanish Government, or rather the Cuban authorities and volunteer element will judge and attempt to convict him. Some of these documents prove beyond a doubt that the Government in Spain has very different ideas about Cuba from the Spaniards residing here. The former recognizes that Cuba is lost and that the *finale* is merely a question of months; the latter do not even dream of the possibility of the thing, not only on account of their patriotism, but because they actually are not aware of the real condition of affairs. The Court-martial to try ZENEA will undoubtedly be formed at an early day, and the principal charge against him will be that he failed to act as an ambassador of the Spaniards, that he was false to his trust, and that in reality he only acted as an emissary to and from the Cubans. Among the documents captured is one from President CESPEDES, which exhorts all Cuban representatives abroad to make every effort in uniting to have the independence of Cuba recognized, and to have all Spanish America unite against Spain, in case the latter should delay any longer granting Cuba her complete independence. Another document demands from Spain that in the event of the proposed treaty of peace being carried out, and if armed opposition to Spain should cease, that Spain should withdraw her troops three months after the signing of the articles, and not six months later, as proposed. This proves two things, namely, that the Cabinet in Spain is anxious to come to an understanding with a powerful adversary, and that the revolutionary party is much stronger and fuller of confidence than the Havana journals would like us to believe. At any rate, the trial of ZENEA is something more than the trial of a man; it will be the trial of a nation's representative, and although the messenger may have, and probably has, failed in the carrying out his instructions, the result will be such as to clear away the false notions which the Spaniards have of an early close of the war.

THE SITUATION.

As a rule, the Spanish Press, and even the correspondents of foreign journals, lay great stress on the revolution in the Central Department and Puerto Principe region, as if the strength of the revolution was in that quarter. If the revolution could be once subdued in the Eastern Department, that of the Central would be an easy matter. The Eastern Department can hold out longest and offer the stoutest resistance. The Cuban Army in that part of the island is, in the first place, mostly composed of negroes, who worked as slaves on some sugar or coffee plantation. If peace should be restored, or if they should be captured, these men would again be reduced to a state of bondage, be whipped and ill-fed, bought and sold like hog or cow; they know as much, though ignorant and brutal in every other respect. They are officered by competent men, such as DIAZ and others. These soldiers need no incentive to fight, and the blandishments and bribes, which, when offered, may be accepted by a white man of much or medium education, are entirely thrown away on the blacks. Next in importance to the insurrection in the Eastern Department is that in the Cinco Villas, especially Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus, where a similar state of affairs exists, but where the material of the army is mainly composed of whites. The army of the Camaguey has by far the largest number of educated Cubans in its ranks. Nothing can be said at present as to the probable course of the war within the next four weeks; the mere recounting of marches and counter-marches, skirmishes and scrimages, does not amount to much, and although the counter-guerrillas will be very active, and may possibly capture some important civil functionaries or members of the Cuban Chambers, the war will simply continue, particularly as long as the Cuban party in Madrid retains as much influence as it does at the present day.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Havana is virtually blockaded by a French squadron, and the German steamers and ships run the blockade whenever they enter port. The Bremen steamer *Hanover* left on Wednesday noon, and at nightfall returned to the harbor, having sighted two French men-of-war, which had been signaled by the lookout on the Morro Castle in the morning. The new steamer *Koln*, of the same line, had arrived the same morning without encountering any hostile ships. On Thursday, after dark, both steamers left, the *Hanover* for Bremen, and the *Koln* for New-Orleans. A schooner which arrived here saw the *Koln* going at full speed, estimated at twelve knots, and a French man-of-war, (probably the *Talisman*,) about seven miles behind her, and going at the rate of ten knots. If both vessels keep up the same rate of speed the Frenchman will hardly eat sauer-krout this time. The chase of these steamers was a lucky thing for the German bark *Alma Carr*, which arrived yesterday morning from Holyhead, after a passage of ninety-five days. She had every stitch of canvas set when she ran toward the port, and at the rate she went with a favorable wind even a steamer could hardly have caught her.

THE CULTURE OF SUGAR.

The planters are making strenuous efforts to continue the production of sugar in the same quantities as hitherto, but they see that the want of laborers will sadly interfere with them ere long. If most of these planters had the slightest idea of what conscience, humanity or fair dealing meant, they could undoubtedly obtain the necessary help from countries where labor abounds. Africa is closed against them, and neither the United States nor England are on that account ever remembered in the prayers of the planter. The Chinese are not anxious to come here, because they are better treated, fed and paid in any other country. Therefore, the planters have put a new dodge, or rather an old one renewed, into operation, several companies having been formed to bring Mexicans from the peninsula of Yucatan as *colonos*, thus arranging for contracted labor but slightly different from slavery. The first few contracts will undoubtedly be signed in a spirit of equity, but it is equally certain that ere long the old practice of robbing young men and women will be put into practice, said people being afterward sold and resold like so many negroes. Some ten years ago the Mexican Government prohibited this traffic, and it behooves the same country to look out for the liberty and interests of its citizens now. Mexico has had a fair warning, as the official *Gaceta* publishes the advertisement of Mrs. FRANCISCO DIAZ TORRIENTE, CELESTINO DE LA TORRIENTE, ANASTASIO DE LE CRUZ GARCIA, MANUEL GONZALES PALOMINO and JOSE M. SALINERO, announcing that they will bring *colonos* from Mexico, and the consent of the Government to carry on this traffic is appended. Some of these names given belong to wealthy planters and old slavers.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Dr. GEORGE H. DUHRING, for many years a prominent homeopathic physician in Philadelphia, died last week.

Somebody has discovered in this country a tomb-stone "to a good step-mother." But it was erected a hundred years ago.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, started for Washington last week, but took a severe cold before reaching Portland, and went home again.

Twenty-five years ago Gov. LINDSAY, of Alabama, was teaching school in Wilmington, N. C.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance is urging the formation of open temperance societies throughout the Commonwealth.

Ladies in Portland, Me., are urging upon the Legislature the necessity of establishing a State Industrial School for girls.

New-Hampshire intends to pay $400,000 of its war debt during its present fiscal year, ending June 1, 1871.

Buffalo has 385 manufacturing establishments, employing 7,660 men and 1,371 women, and $13,376,536 of capital, and producing annually goods valued at $20,759,120.

Ex-Gov. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has been elected President of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts by a unanimous vote of the trustees.

A Norwich, Conn., woman, who ran a needle into her left foot, a year ago, by accidentally stepping upon it, recently had it pulled out from between her shoulders.

There is a town in Nevada County, Cal., called Omega, in which there are thirty-two young bachelors, and only one unmarried woman.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Connecticut, is to be nominated at a convention in Hartford, on Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The receipts of the Province of Ontario last year were $2,495,820, exclusive of a balance of $131,954 on hand at its beginning; and the expenditures were $1,575,788.

It is naively said in a California telegram, of a man who detected an Indian stealing from his cabin, that he does not give a very connected account of what disposition he made of his prisoner.

New-Hampshire up-country farmers when they went down to "the city," used to take home bits of coal in their pockets to show the children what curious stuff they burned down in Boston.

A Canadian paper made the Emperor WILLIAM say, the other day, that he accepted the Imperial dignity, hoping the ancient suspenders of the Fatherland might be restored. Splendor was what it meant.

The Governor of Mississippi recommends a tax on bowie-knives and pistols; and further, that the carrying of concealed weapons be declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the use of them, except in self-defense, a felony.

It is intended to admit British Columbia as a member of the Dominion on the 1st of July—Confederation Day. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will then be the only British possessions north of the United States not in the Confederacy.

JAMES RUTLEDGE, who was born in Maine, and now lives in Illinois, is one hundred and one years and ten months old. His father lived to the age of ninety-nine years and eleven months, and his grandfather to the age of one hundred and sixteen. He had fourteen brothers and four sisters, and has outlived them all.

Judge SEPULVEDA, of Los Angeles, Cal., said the other day that the recent instance of lynch law by a vigilance committee was abhorrent to the best feelings of humanity, but that the blame belonged largely to those in authority who neglected to execute the laws impartially and promptly.

"Look yere, gentlemen, thar ain't no use o' playin' post-mortem hands!" was the sage remark of a solemn-faced man on a Mississippi River steam-boat as he dealt the cards, and his opponents were telling how many tricks they might have won in the last hand had they played their cards differently.

With big tears in her eyes, a sweet little Pennsylvania girl of five Summers asked, "Will dear little brother Johnny die to night, mother?" And when she was assured that the doctor thought not, she continued, while sobs choked her utterance, "Poor Johnny, I wish he would, 'cause then I could have his little white-handled knife and fork."

An old man, who, on Thursday, went to the depot in Wilmington, Del., to meet his daughter, who had come from Maryland to visit him, joyfully greeted her in the waiting-room, but had scarcely spoken his words of welcome when he tottered, fell, and died. The physician said the cause of death was enlargement of the heart.

It has been proposed in the Minnesota Legislature that, as the Governor in his Message expressed doubt as to the validity of the State railroad bonds, the question of legality be submitted to the arbitration of prominent lawyers outside of the State, to be appointed by the Governor. The proposition was well received.

After a gallant struggle the Auburn *News* has met a fate it did not deserve, and has died for want of money. It has been enterprising in its field, and has earnestly labored for the good of its city. That it failed to gain a needed support may have been due to the fact that the city could not well support two papers so excellent as it then had, and therefore the younger and weaker (pecuniarily) was compelled to succumb.

The Toronto *Globe* alludes to Mr. TOM HUGHES in a manner which will probably make that jolly individual very sad for a short time. It says that he is one of the most inconsiderate of English politicians, who is much more competent to describe the life of a school-boy than to decide the fate of nations, and who knows nothing of Canada save what was pumped into him by Hon. JOHN YOUNG and Mr. GEORGE STEPHENS, in Montreal last Summer.

Mrs. POLLY MCINTIRE, of Iowa, who was one hundred and fifteen years old, died on the 7th inst., not of old age, but, prematurely, from the effects of burns, caused by her clothes taking fire. She was a native of Brunswick, N. J., but spent most of her life in Connecticut and New-York, leaving this State for the West in 1856. She was first married at the age of twenty-four, again at seventy, and again at seventy-five; and her last husband, much younger than herself, survives her.

A bill intended to promote the science of medicine and surgery in Illinois has been submitted to the Legislature. It empowers superintendents of penitentiaries, wardens of poor-houses, coroners and city undertakers to deliver to professors and teachers in medical schools and colleges of the State the unclaimed bodies of deceased persons for the purposes of medical and surgical study. Care is taken to guard against the removal of bodies to other States, to prevent "resurrections," and to force schools and colleges to bury in public cemeteries all that is left of their subjects after they are done with them.

A colored barber was admitted to the Bar in Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday last, and on Thursday made his first appeal as counsel for a negro charged with murder. His name is NELSON WALKER, and he is the first colored lawyer practicing in the Criminal Court of Nashville.

The Sacramento *Union* has received a letter from a young single woman in New-York State, informing it that she wants a home and a husband in California. In the postscript, which is longer than the letter, "Nellie" says: "I am a farmer's daughter, and can make butter and cheese; am a tailoress and dressmaker, and have lived thirty years, taking care of myself most of the time; but I am getting tired of it and want to see some of the world, and also need a home. I have a number of acquaintances somewhere in California, but I don't know where." She certainly ought to try the town of Omega, alluded to above.

Gov. LINDSAY, last week, sent a message to the Legislature of Alabama having special reference to the financial condition of the State. He complains much of the neglect of the railroads which have received State aid to pay the interest on their bonds, but makes no definite recommendations, except so far as to suggest the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole matter before final action is taken. He advises that the present State tax be reduced one-third; expresses regret that a few selfish, restless and aspiring men are seeking by cunning and malice to overthrow the peace and progress of the State, and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavors to thwart their evil intentions, and to overthrow and subdue all other evil-doers.

EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Present Ravages by Small-Pox.

From the London Times, Jan. 13.

Dr. CORTIS, a member of the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Board, stated at the Newington vestry, on Wednesday night, that the small-pox epidemic now raging in London was, perhaps, one of the most virulent which had existed within the memory of any man living. Out of 189 deaths occurring from this disease during the last fortnight, 110 had occurred during the past week. There were at present about 700 pauper patients in London suffering from small-pox, but provision had been made in the hospitals under the care of the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Board, for only 500. It was expected that by the end of the present month there would be accommodation for at least 1,500 patients. In support of vaccination, Dr. CORTIS stated that out of 200 patients admitted into the hospitals, one-third of the deaths occurred among persons who had not been vaccinated, while among those who had been vaccinated only one in twenty-four succumbed to the disease, and they were chiefly among people advanced in life, and had partly lost the protecting effects of vaccination given them in early life. Nurses and medical officers, acting in the most crowded wards, scarcely ever fall victims to small-pox, owing to the fact that all are obliged to be revaccinated before commencing their duties. Dr. CORTIS calculated that the present epidemic would cost the ratepayers of the Metropolis, through the Asylum Board alone, no less than £20,000, a portion of which might have been saved had the Privy Council put into operation the act of Parliament in giving the Asylum Board power to enforce vaccination and revaccination. Yesterday, at the Marylebone Vestry, Rev. Prof. MARKS asked the Medical Officer of Health what steps had been taken by him in respect of providing accommodation for small-pox cases in the parish. Dr. WHITMORE replied that he had fitted up the Iron Hospital at the parish stone-yard for the reception of patients, and five cases had been received from Marylebone Workhouse, the small-pox and temporary hospitals being full. There were ten beds at the Iron Hospital, but thirty patients could be provided for, and he wished to know whether the Vestry would sanction his immediately fitting up the hospital for the reception of that number. Mr. TAVENER said he would move with great pleasure that Dr. WHITMORE be requested to at once furnish the hospital for the reception of thirty patients. The Small-pox Hospital is full, the hospital at Hampstead was full, and there were 1,000 cases in the metropolis waiting for admission—in fact, such was the pressure that a special meeting of the Asylum Board was to be held that day to consider whether another temporary hospital should be at once erected. It was then resolved unanimously that Dr. WHITMORE be authorized to make the necessary accommodation in the way he had suggested. The *Medical Times & Gazette* states that at Liverpool there have been 37 deaths, or almost exactly one in four persons attacked with the disease. But the important feature is the manner in which these deaths are distributed. Thus, of the 37 not vaccinated, 19, or more than one-half, died; of the 39 with one mark, 5; of the 56 with two marks, 10; and of the 8 with three marks, none. Of the 3 with four marks, 1 died; but a special note is placed on his admission card as to his being the subject of advanced phthisis when attacked. When, moreover, the numbers of those who died with one or two marks on the arm are closely inspected, it is very instructive to note how the mortality rises in those cases where the word "faint" is appended concerning the cicatrix, and falls where the cicatrices are specially noted for their large size. Thus, of the seven whose arms presented a single large cicatrix, not one died; while out of the seven where the mark is stated to have been "faint" or "small" four died. Of the ten cases, again, where the two cicatrices were specially indicated as "large," there was no death; while of the six with two faint cicatrices three died. And it should be borne in mind, as showing that there could not be any effect of even an unconscious leaning in the mind of the gentlemen making the report toward magnifying the value of vaccination, that the returns giving the state of the arm, &c., are made up daily and transmitted to the central office, while those of the deaths are not able to be given until days, and in some cases weeks, afterward.

The Recent Earthquake in New-Hampshire.

From the Lancaster (N. H.) Republican, Jan. 26.

The people within a radius of a few miles of Lake Village were considerably shaken up about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning by a violent earthquake shock, passing from east to west, which shook houses and rattled the loose things amazingly. Logs that had been frozen into the bay were started from the ice, and, altogether, it was one of the most violent shakings of the earth ever experienced there. The shock was not felt, however, either a few miles above or below that place. During the day, reports were current that it was the result of an explosion of a powder-magazine at New-Durham, but this version has not yet been corroborated. It may have been the result of a "reef" thrown up in the ice of the lake, which sometimes occurs with tremendous violence. Evidently, it was of local origin, as its effects did not extend far.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a large number of persons were present at the Exchange on Saturday last, (Jan. 28,) in consequence of the advertised sale, by JAMES M. MILLER, of a valuable property located on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards. The transaction was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee. The property offered comprised six lots, commencing at a point 250 feet west from the old line of Sixth-avenue, and having a frontage of 75 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, extending through 200 feet to and fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. Upon the lot nearest Sixth-avenue, is a three-story brown-stone house, 25x55, well built, and also a large brick stable. The remaining lots are handsomely laid out as a garden. The entire plot, together with the improvements, was sold in one parcel. Started at $25,000, after considerable competition, the premises were finally purchased by PATRICK O'SHEA, the Catholic book publisher, for $35,250. The price realized is a low one, for the lots are extremely desirable, being particularly well adapted for church purposes, or for the erection of any public building. By the terms of sale the buyer is required to pay ninety per cent. cash on the 25th day of April next, the remaining ten per cent. having been paid on Saturday, the day of sale. Mr. MILLER, at another legal sale on Saturday, under the direction of the same referee named above, also disposed of a lot 25 by 100, with the improvements thereon, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 475 feet west of Sixth-avenue. The mortgage on the property amounted to $4,000, and it was sold to ADOLPH LIGNINER, including this sum, for $6,500. No other sales were made, and, for the day of the week, the fact that any public transactions were effected is unusual.

During the past week, ending Saturday, Jan. 28, no event of special interest has occurred. The market has been steady, with no indication of any particular decline in values. A great degree of activity could not be expected to have marked the business, for during the entire period the unpropitious state of the weather has put an effectual damper upon all classes of trade. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the attendance at the Exchange during the week has been moderately good, and sales have been effected each day, except on Monday. The principal sale of the week, however, that of property belonging to the Cipriaut estate, which was expected to have taken place on Thursday, was postponed. In the auction sales that have occured, perhaps the only feature to be remarked is that they were nearly all of a legal character, and in this connection it may be stated that but little property is being otherwise placed upon the market, an impression having gone abroad that it is almost impossible to sell real estate at public auction. This is not the case, for if it is clearly understood that the sale is to be a genuine one, and the property offered is desirable in its character, buyers will present themselves, and good prices can be obtained. Confidence between vendor and vendee is alone required. Let this be established, and business will improve. It is expected that the coming month, with the customary preparations for the Spring changes, will witness a more lively state of affairs. As to rents, some fall is anticipated, for with the decrease in the cost of building material, and in the price of labor, this is but natural. Owners of property improved during the war must not hope to realize war prices, when gold was 250, but in regard to the realty itself, there is no serious decline in values at present, and nothing in the sales recently made need cause a feeling of distrust. It is a much more easy task to find buyers for eligibly-located real estate than it is to discover sellers who are ready to dispose of property at forty or even ten per cent. discount on the prices of 1868. City lots are not as yet a drug in the market, and the time is far distant when they will become so, if the firmness with which property is now held may be taken as a criterion. As New-York advances in material wealth, in population and in business importance, real estate will also advance, and although perhaps a momentary check may be experienced, a steady increase in values is a certain event of the future.

The sales of last week at the Exchange, on each day that any were effected, are as follows, only those being reported, however, in which a transfer was really made: Tuesday, Jan. 24, $39,350; Wednesday, Jan. 25, $40,175; Thursday, Jan. 26, $47,600; Friday, Jan. 27, $34,500; Saturday, Jan. 28, $41,750; total, $203,375. The total sales for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21, aggregated in value $1,310,803, but in these figures was included the amount realized at the Cram estate auction, which was over $1,100,000. The average of last week may therefore be termed a fair one. The following auctioneers were engaged in sales during the week: Roberts & McGuire, V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, Muller, Wilkins & Co., James M. Miller and A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

For the present week the following sales are thus far announced: Today, at the Exchange, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will offer at a Supreme Court sale business property located on the north-east corner of Grand and Goerck streets, known as Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand. The property comprises a lot 25x75, upon which is erected a three-story brick house with stores.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, also at a legal sale, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will dispose of two lots, upon each of which is a four-story brick building nearly covering the lots, located on the south side of Platt-street, corner of Gold, numbered respectively 18 and 20. In addition, the same firm will offer two four-story houses and lots, Nos. 303 and 305, on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both of the proposed sales are of importance.

To-morrow, also, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, will offer a valuable tract of land, containing 653 acres, situated in Suffolk County, Long Island, about forty-eight miles from this City, in the town of Islip. The land lies about one mile from the South-side Railway, and for agricultural uses is very desirable. It will be offered in two parcels, one of 323 acres and the other of 330 acres. The improvements now in progress at Hempstead Plains, in this vicinity, are attracting public attention to this locality, and the result of Mr. BLEECKER's sale will be watched with interest. One or two sales of City property are, in addition, bulletined for to-morrow, and also for Wednesday, but not advertised.

On Thursday E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will complete the sale of property belonging to the Cipriaut estate, the auction having been adjourned to this date. This proposed transaction has heretofore been alluded to at length, and among those conversant with real estate, the value of the property offered is pretty well understood. The schedule of sale comprises No. 73 Nassau, No. 11 Pine, and No. 43 Liberty streets, besides some 400 acres of land in Monroe County, Penn., $3,000 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, and 6-16 interest in ships of the Black Ball line of packets. The sale being made under the direction of executors, is an open one, and the attendance will, without doubt, be large. Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. will also offer on the same day a valuable property on Reade-street, and the lot, with three-story brick store thereon, known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, near Gold-street.

The advertised lists of real estate offered at private sale, continue to increase in magnitude and importance, where the class of property thus brought to the notice of the public is of a superior quality. Particular attention is called to these lists as they appear in our columns from day to day. Desirable improved and unimproved lots, and both City and suburban property is offered in large quantities by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street, B. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue; W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway; V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-street; HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway; ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street; PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway; CHARLES MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, and by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Boadway. The latter firm is a new one, having been formed on the 1st inst., and one which, by enterprise, liberality and the exhibition of business activity, is rapidly building up a flourishing business.

Private sales recently made are reported as follows:

By B. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street:

4-story brown-stone house and lot, 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., lot 19.4x55, house 19.4x50, with assessments thereon.......$17,500

By STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway:

4-story and basement brick house and lot, e. s. No. 149 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., lot 21x73, house 21x73; now leased for $4,000 per annum.......$35,000

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3-story brown-stone house, 2-story brick stable and 6 lots, 3 on s. s. 129th-st. and 3 n. s. 128th-st., adjoining in rear 250 ft w. 6th-av. boulevard, plot 75x200, sold in one parcel.......$35,250

Lot, with improvements thereon, n. s. 123d-st., 475 ft. w. 6th-av., lot 25x100.......6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

"IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY."—For sale cheap, the following houses:
Brown stone, high stoop; West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; 22 by 60 by 100; all improvements; good surroundings; $30,000.
Brick and brown stone, high stoop; 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; 22 by 50 by 100; good condition and neighborhood; $20,000.
Elegant brown stone in 20th-st., near 5th-av.; 25 by 65 by 100; high stoop; all improvements; splendid condition: $40,000.
Brown-stone house, English basement; 34th-st., one block from Broadway; all improvements; elegant condition: $20,000.
Brown stone, high stoop; 57th-st.; 25 feet wide; all improvements; good neighborhood; $22,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, just finished, in 43d-st., west of Broadway, opposite the new Episcopal Church: size, 20.10 x56, lot 100.5, four-story and basement, hard wood finish, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to R. HAYES, owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON Murray Hill, between 5th and Madison avs., a four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $52,500. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

8 MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
Water-power—For sale mill sites and water-power; from thirty to 250 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF SEVenty-one acres for sale, at Madison, N. J., ¼ mile from depot, on High-st.; an elegant three-story French-roof house, 75 by 50 feet, with basement and cellar complete, built with double walls, large piazzas, and with all the improvements of a first-class City residence; the lawns contain fifteen acres, with small lake and boat-house; the grounds are laid out in excellent taste, flower and fruit gardens, green-house, fruit-houses, graperies, and beautiful groves and dells of fine old trees; having all necessary out-buildings, porter's lodge, gardener's house, coachman's house, barns, carriage-house and stables, pavilion, rustic-house, plant-house, and everything in complete order. Madison is the finest town in New-Jersey, and a perfectly healthy location, with beautiful scenery, drives and excellent roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR. Box No. 5,015 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE ON MADIson-av: 25x86 feet; $100,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Madison-av: 31x53x76; $85,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE WELL LOCATED IN Madison-av; 20x86x80; $60,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., brown-stone high-stoop house; four-story; 21x52x100; $33,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., well built, modern, four-story houses; 20x55x100.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE, BUILT IN the best manner, on Madison-av.; 26x80x100; $84,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 54TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av., house 20x50 feet, lot 100 feet; marble front; $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., A FEW DOORS east of Madison-av., brown-stone house, three-story and basement, 22x56; $35,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT COTtages—ten rooms—107th-st., between Boulevard and 10th-av., to rent for $450 per annum.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT—83D-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 3d-avs., a three-story brown-stone house, size 12½x52x100.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL Park, to rent; first floor, 23x99 feet.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE BEST CORNER ON CANAL-ST., one block from Broadway, for sale, or will be leased for 5, 10, 15 or 21 years, or altered to suit tenant, and leased; size 43x72 feet.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

GRAND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A four-story iron front store for sale. Rented.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE on Mercer-st., near Washington-square; size, 25x98.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.—TO LEASE—A three-story and basement store, 25x90.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT, BEtween Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane; from $300 to $700 each; first floor.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A LARGE, FINE BASEMENT ON Broadway, facing the City Hall, to rent.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY, located near Chatham-st., with a frontage on Chambers of 126 feet, and commanding good improvements, but now poorly built upon, rented for $4,000 to tenants at will, for sale or exchange.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

EIGHTY-THREE FEET FRONTAGE of water property, with bulkhead built, and three four-story brick stores or warehouses, with large stable, to rent, for sale or exchange; location, Bank-st. and North River; Hoffman lease.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT IRON front store, 25x75, in Spring-st., near South 5th-av., to lease for $4,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$19,000.—43D-ST., NEAR JUNCTION of Broadway and 7th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, 17x50x100, for sale, in most perfect order.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for various kinds of improved property, would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners who desire to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within one mile of the sea, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean drive, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale; also, desirable residences at Far Rockaway.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, No. 70 Cedar-st., corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.
R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

BARCLAY-ST., NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—To rent, the well-lighted five-story and basement store, No. 14 Barclay-st.; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession Feb. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A STORE, NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., without lofts and basement, to rent, 90 feet deep, centre and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, near boat and cars; terms moderate. For particulars address E. C. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:
No. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-westerly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.
No. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.
No. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.
$2,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1868, 1869, and 1870.
Also, the said A. J. Cipriaut's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:
Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.
Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.
JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased.
Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON GRAND-ST.
By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.
On MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:
GRAND-STREET, NOS. 576 AND 576½—Is a three-story and cellar brick house, with stores. Size lot, 25 by 75 feet.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.
Supreme Court Sale of Valuable Business Property on the corner of Gold and Platt sts.
On TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:
PLATT-STREET, NOS. 18 AND 20—Are each a four-story and cellar brick building, and covering nearly the entire of each lot.
Also, at the same time and place—Valuable Improved Property in the Twenty-first Ward, under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, EAST, NOS. 303 AND 305—Are each a four-story and finished back basement house. Size of each lot, 16x55.4.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JAN. 31, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUFFOLK COUNTY LAND, L. I.
A valuable tract in Suffolk County, L. I., in the town of Islip, about three-quarters of a mile north of the South-side Railroad, and about half a mile west of Oakland Station, forty-seven miles from New-York; containing 500 acres and more of good land, near the Club-house, and will be sold in two parcels, divided by a proposed avenue 160 feet wide. The land is excellent, and suitable for all kinds of vegetation. Its accessibility to New-York by two railroads renders this sale a great speculation for a farmer or land operator. Title perfect. Maps and full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.
N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BOWERY.—The lot of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the west side of the Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts., and known as No. 116. Lot 25x100 feet.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid or laundress; excellent laundress; French fluting and can do up all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice French and English cooking; can bone and lard; is capable of getting up nice dinners; refers to her last place, where she lived over two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress, and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as chamber-maid, and to take care of children; understands hair dressing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 322 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a nursery, or an infant from birth, or do chamber-work and fine washing; capable for any domestic work; many years' first-class City references. Call or address No. 644 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house; City references. Call or address at her last employer's, No. 34 West 27th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has been in her present place three years. Address J. S. P., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman to cook, wash and iron; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, and would assist with the washing; good baker of bread and pastry, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or to assist with chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address No. 151 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, by a respectable colored girl. Apply at No. 119 West 48th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse to take care of an invalid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 152 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted immediately, reliable servants, in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, and girls of all work.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, JUST ARrived from Europe, and having received a good education, desires employment in a family to take care of children or to be a lady's companion in town or abroad. Address S. A., No. 218 30th-st.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at short notice; farm hands direct from the South; man and wife at hand.

THE BEST COLORED SERVANTS furnished, by applying at Colored Relief Association, Room No. 75 Bible House.

ATTENTION!—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish and American male and female help can be found at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant middle-aged German, a situation as coachman: is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and can furnish good reference. Can be seen or address C. SCHULTZ, at Mr. Kendall's private stable, No. 218 Carroll-place, between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man around a gentleman's house, by a very steady and industrious colored man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening and milking; is willing to be generally useful; in-door as waiter, or will do anything; a valuable man. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a single Protestant German man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address H. H., harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, experienced man; will come well recommended from his last employer as a good groom and City driver. Call or address H. L. D., Private Stable, No. 235 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER-man in a private family, by a highly-recommended and efficient waiter, who speaks French and English. Apply or address for two days at No. 670 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman thoroughly educated to his business; seven years' references in both City and country. Apply at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Can be seen, or address J. N., No. 850 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man who understands his business, in City or country; good City references. Address J. R. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man, from Virginia, as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call on or address for two days, W. S., No. 134 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has a thorough English education to the business; highest testimonials as to ability and character. Call or address for two days J. F., at Mr. Bonner's saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; a good City reference. Call or address Y. C., No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FAMILY, WHO is intelligent, sober and industrious and competent, to take charge of a large farm; must understand raising truck in all its various branches, as well as understand thoroughly the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit. Address W. S. S., Salem, N. J.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, experienced servants and girls lately landed; a large number of excellent places ready.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO WILL ASsist with the washing and ironing; one who has been with a German family preferred. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 16 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO NEW-JERsey, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; wages $15. Apply to WILLIAM, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 24 St. Mark's-place, and bring references.

TWINES, &C.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &C.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson, N. J.
J. C. TODD.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,
Beg leave to announce that the above sale will be continued until the first of February, the date of our semi-annual stock-taking. We invite the special attention of our customers and purchasers generally to the unprecedented bargains in fashionable dress goods, which, having been reassorted from reserve stock, will be offered on MONDAY, Jan. 30, as follows:

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.
Two cases SCOTCH PLAIDS, yard and a half wide, all colors, at $1, real value, $2 50.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SATIN DE CHENES.
Three cases of REAL FRENCH SATINS in all the fashionable cloth, high and medium colors; the most desirable fabrics for suits at 50c., recent wholesale price 75c.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGES.
Two cases finest quality, in all colors, for suits and wrappers, will be offered at 75c., cost $1 10 to import.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.
Three cases all-wool REAL FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS, in various colors, suitable for all seasons, at 50c., real value 75c.

MERINOES.
Four cases of all-wool FRENCH MERINOES, a full assortment of colors at 50c.@65c., recent wholesale price, 87½c. and $1. In view of the probable scarcity of these celebrated fabrics next season, in consequence of the war, particular attention is called to the inducements here offered. These goods are most suitable for wrappers and street wear.
The above goods will be exhibited on the first floor, near main entrance on Broadway.

MOURNING STOCK.
BLACK ALPACA.
Two cases finest quality, celebrated Buffalo brand, will be offered to close at 75c.@85c.; heretofore sold at $1@$1 25.

SILK WARP TAMISE.
One case fine BLACK SILK WARP TAMISE, in three grades. Will be sold at a bargain.

BLACK CRETONNE.
Full assortment; all grades; very low.

BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE FOR SUITS.
Just imported. From fine to superfine quality.

GLOVES.
200 dozen fine quality Ladies' FRENCH KID-GLOVES, at $1 50 per pair.

LORD & TAYLOR.

ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS.
The balance of our stock of 28-inch, 32-inch and 30-inch ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS will be offered at prices from $10 upward. A great reduction from previous prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Continue to offer the balance of their Silk Stock prior to the 1st of February, at low prices to close the season.

FANCY SILKS.
An invoice of GRIS RAYES, just from the steamer, suitable for Spring, will be opened at $1 25—a great bargain.
ALSO,
A large invoice of BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, all sizes, will be opened on Monday, 30th inst., at $1 25.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
400 pieces of 24-inch, 26-inch and 28-inch, all boiled TAFFETAS, a celebrated brand, at prices lower than ever before offered, viz.: 24-inch, $1 37½; 26-inch, $1 50, and 28-inch, $1 75.
The above goods are confidently recommended for service.

BLACK GROS GRAINS.
24-inch at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
24-inch at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and upward, which purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Having made a special department for Gents' Furnishing Goods, attention is called to the superior quality and low prices of all our goods, which we warrant to be as represented. Gentlemen will here find all the latest styles of
TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES,
SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
PINS, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c., &c.,
with every variety of desirable goods at prices unusually low. Orders received and promptly executed.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

JUST OPENED.
20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
The firm of SMALLEY & LAWRENCE is, this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. E. SMALLEY.
J. D. LAWRENCE.
JAN. 27, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $80. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 600 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $500, wanted as a copartner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina Citizen, Asheville, N. C.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2	Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Algeria, Wednes.. Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat.. Feb. 4	Iowa........Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia......Sat.. Feb. 11	Ismailia....Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia........Sat.. Feb. 18	Trojan......Wed., Mar. 1
Australia.....Sat.. Feb. 25	Dorian......Wed., Feb. 15
Columbia......Sat.. Mar. 4	Tyrian......Wed.. Mar. 29
India.........Sat.. Mar. 11	Dacian......Wed.. April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Monday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin........	$75	Steerage........	$30
To London........	80	To London........	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S........	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...March 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSEAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $195 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4. RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San José Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)...........Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............Feb. 16.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight. The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st.. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av. WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., HAS FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,

Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. Also,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT

BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 28th January, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1869.		$276,330 97
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1870		1,056,851 85
Total premiums		$1,333,182 82
Earned premiums of the year	$1,018,888 32	
Losses and expenses	492,594 28	
Re-insurance and return premiums	232,694 46	

ASSETS, 31st December, 1870.

Cash in banks	$256,079 08	
United States stock	557,625 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	190,933 58	—$1,004,637 66
Subscription notes, (of which $182,494 35 are not yet used,)	$525,576 68	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and salvages	271,591 47	
Accrued interest and unsettled accounts	25,612 39	— 822,780 54
Total amount of assets		$1,827,418 20

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for the probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also, in addition to a bonus of Ten per Cent. already paid in cash on the Subscription Notes, resolved to return to the dealers entitled to the same, Ten per Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 3d April next.

By order of the Board. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	L. BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE MOSLE,	SIMON DE VISSER,
ED. F. DAVISON,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LE MOYNE, Jr.,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN,	FRED. G. FOSTER,
H. R. KUNHARDT,	JOHN D. DIX,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	CHAS. MUNZINGER,
LAWRENCE WELLS,	LOUIS JAY,
FRANCIS COTTENET,	JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING,	N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,	THEO. FACHIRI,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	C. L. F. ROSE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL,	WM. S. WILSON,
W. F. CARY, Jr.,	F. COUSINERY,
C. K. SUTTON,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	GEO. H. MORGAN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands. W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS OF **$1,000, $500 AND $100,**

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND **THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.**

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.		$5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870		2,155,723 64
Total amount of marine premiums		$7,426,413 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870		$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 39	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,063,263 57	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	339,352 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,089,915 95
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,183,983 43

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	G. W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WM. E. BUNKER,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
WM. STURGIS,	JAS. G. DE FORREST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	ROBT. L. STUART,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ALEX. V. BLAKE.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1. HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Payable in this City. For sale below par by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 155 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

A.—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD City real estate mortgages. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., Station D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JANE A. MICKELL VS. ALFRED EUGENE LAGRAVE.—At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held on the 19th day of December, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, presiding, judgment was awarded to the plaintiff, and against the defendant, and the marriage between ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and EVELYN I. BEALS, daughter of the plaintiff, was declared absolutely null and void by reason of fraud on the part of the said Alfred E. Lagrave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOSITION for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., near 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 138.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and neighborhood; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871..............143,083

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 38, (P. O. Box 1,810.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000
SURPLUS............................$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON BONDS OF this Company, will be paid on and after that day at this office. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. R. BUCK, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..............Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.

G. L. RICHELIEU.............................FOX

Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, PRECINCT TWENTY-SIX, CITY HALL.

NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS AND DRIVERS.

Carriages conveying company to the Firemen's Ball at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1871, will come in from 3d-av., through 14th-st., north side, and go out through Irving-place, and take up in the same order. In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from 4th-av. Fare to any part of the City, same destination, one to four passengers, $3. The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.

THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall, Hack Inspector.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mrs. MACREADY will give the SECOND of her DRAMATIC and POETIC RECITALS, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, at 8 P. M.

Selections will be made from SHAKESPEARE, POE, TOBIN, HOOD, &C.

Cards at the Hall. Reserved seats, 75 cents. General admission, 50 cents.

REV. DR. CHAPIN

WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, ON "MODERN CHIVALRY." ADMISSION, 50 CTS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; classes every day; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Especial engagement and first appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON, in the highly sensational drama entitled, RED HANDS, with new scenery and startling effects, and an unapproachable cast of characters.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD, The Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY, Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT, have kindly consented to sing.

Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings.

Mr. CARYL FLORIO will play the accompaniments.

Mr. J. NEWSTADT, with the assistance of sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis.

Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., No. 902 Broadway, and at the door.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE.—MONDAY—Schiller's renowned JOAN OF ARC, (Die Jungfrau von Orleans.) Seebach in her great role, Joan of Arc. TUESDAY—TAESCHUNG AUF TAESCHUNG. WEDNESDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET.

BRADY'S RINK, JERSEY CITY.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, KNICKERBOCKER and MANHATTAN La Crosse Clubs. Game of La Crosse on skates. Admission 30 and 15 cents.

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES

In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Now open Day and Evening.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when D. C. GILMAN, Professor of Physical Geography in Yale College, will deliver the annual address. Subject—*The Last Ten Years of Geographical Work in this Country.* E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
197 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
514 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
37 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.
75 cases fresh Naples Lemons.
32 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
195 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
108 boxes fresh Valencia Mandarins.
180 boxes fresh Italian Chestnuts.
930 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,348.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George D. Leonard, in said district, one of the bankrupts herein, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of January, 1871.

ja30-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,348.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Leonard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; John N. Leonard, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and James B. Edwards, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of George D. Leonard, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. 27, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALOMON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Salomon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STURGEON and SAMUEL FLANNAGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Sturgeon and Samuel Flannagan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE HILLIARD AND ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Hilliard and Adams Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Abraham Solinger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,

ja16-1aw3wM* No. 202 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT ENgine, good as new; will be sold low; can be seen running at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st. D. A. YOUNGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 30, Robertson's Military Drama, OURS.

Produced with NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY, ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and all the INCIDENTAL MUSIC.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. W. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ROWE, and others. Soldiers, Russians, Prisoners, &c. THE BAND OF OURS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY AND USED UP.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—OURS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, (second time)—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—OURS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 4—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY AND USED UP.

SATURDAY NIGHT, first time in several years, Colman's great comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

IN REHEARSAL—Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4, At 1½ o'clock, MR. LESTER WALLACK IN FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY AND USED UP.

BOX OFFICE OPEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS of SARATOGA! SARATOGA!

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½.

. In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

NEW FEATURES,	NEW EFFECTS,
NEW COSTUMES,	NEW MUSIC,

and AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.

Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY.
Seventh week of the MAJILTONS.
Seventh week of the SKATERS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........................Director

GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, NOVEL, THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ART, BEAUTIFULLY TRAINED HORSES, &c.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will lecture before the above Association, at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—CLEAR GRIT.

Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library. E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

POPULAR LECTURES.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE; Or, the LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY, by A. O'LEARY, M. D.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Clastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawing, &c. The finest of the kind in the world. These Lectures draw crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. WILL H. MARTIN, Agent.

"CAUSES AND INDICATIONS OF A LONG AND OF A SHORT LIFE-TIME."—A new lecture by Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, illustrating his most recent deductions, will be the next in the course of the East Side branch Young Men's Christian Association, 473 Grand-st., junction East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

DR. JOHN LORD'S UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Subject for MONDAY—HENRY IV. AND THE HUGUENOTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 2d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Two Radial Drilling Machines, equal to those manufactured by the Lowell Machine Company, capable of drilling to the centre of 12 feet, with steel spindle to swivel on all angles. To be geared sufficiently strong to drill a 3-inch hole in wrought iron, with traverse of spindle 20 inch, self-feeding in all angles.

The arm and head to be elevated by power. The head to traverse by power or by hand.

To have a base plate 10 by 12 feet, with proper openings to secure work thereto, with counter shaft and hangers.

One Small Power Punch, equal to "Sellers's," for punching Iron, from 1-16 in. up to ¾ in., and to centre of 40 inches. Must be so constructed as to be capable of punching holes in 1½ in. angle iron, ½ in. to centre from edge. With counter shaft and hangers.

One Small Power Shear, equal to "Sellers's," to cut 1-16 in. up to ¾ in. Iron, to centre 40 in. With counter shaft and hangers.

One Set of Boiler Bending Rolls, to be worked by hand, capable of taking in sheets 5 feet wide, with rollers 6 in. and 7 in. diameter. With upper roller suspended on screws, with hard metal boxes. All of the above to be perfect and complete in every respect.

Two Store Trucks, No. 2.

Three Store Trucks, No. 5, Iron Slats.

One Merrill & Sons' 1,800 lb. Drop Hammer, to be placed in the Iron Plating Shop, with 3 sets of Dies for Breeching and train tackle Bolts, and press for same. Also, one 60 lb. Air Spring Forging Hammer.

2 Huntoon's patent Governors, 5-in. valves, with counter shafts, hangers, pulleys, piping and belting, put up complete and ready to run.

8 doz. Self Oilers, Holland and Cody's patent, sample in the yard.

3 doz. ¾-in. Water Glasses, 16½ in. long, Scotch glass, to be used on front of boiler.

8 Rubber Springs for Moulding-machine, 1¾ in. di., by 3½ in. long. 2 gross Belt Hooks, 2 in.; 2 do. 1½ in.

1 set Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, ⅛ in. to ¾ in., varying by 32ds, and from ¾ in. to 2 in., varying by 16ths, with straight shanks.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 20 to No. 25, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 25 to No. 30, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.

2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 6 in.

2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 7 in.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 30 to No. 35, Stubb's steel wire gauge, to be 3½ in. long.

2 Beach's self-centering Drill Chuck, to hold from ⅛ inch to ¾ inch—5-16 to 0.

6 Longley's Hoisting Machines, to hoist 1 ton 11 feet high.

Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.

MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-1aw6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

o3-1aw6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.

JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-1aw6mM*

SNOW-BOUND.

Appearance of the Metropolis in Its Wintry Mantle.

Sleigh-Bell Chimes for Sunday—Lively Times on the Road—Odd Vehicles and Merry Riders—Pleasures and Perils of the Season.

THE SLEIGHING.

The Streets Alive with Vehicles on Runners—Scenes and Incidents.

Those who mourned the mild weather of our green Christmas and holiday season surely must now be more than satisfied. The revelry of sleighing and skating that almost surfeits this snow-bound City keeps pace with the ardent wishes of the most rapid pleasure-seekers. With daily snow-showers, frigid breezes, and a not over-severe temperature, what could the most ardent lovers of sleighing ask in addition to this perfect work? In the lower part of town, especially in the narrow, tortuous business streets, throngs of vehicles, hub-deep, crush the snow and dirt into a granulated mass that is as difficult for the passage of wheels as of runners. But up town, on the main avenues where sleighs are the rule and light carriages the exception, the snow is compactly laid upon the pavement, which presents a most superb road-bed. Even where the railways monopolize their space and barricade either side with snow-sweepings, there is an excellent surface. Broadway, Bowery, Fifth, Madison and Seventh avenues now have a bottom for runners that can scarcely be excelled, and has rarely been equaled there.

These sleighing seasons are really our carnivals, and no other circumstance affords the occasion for such a general plunge into hilarity, and such a continued whirl of gay excitement. Everybody—that is all who have impulsive blood and pluck of health—join in this sport with zest. On Monday they proceeded to throw off snow-chariots of every conceivable description. Between Fourteenth-street and Harlem River, almost any prominent point on the principal avenues, yesterday, afforded a scene of picturesque variety and intense animation seldom offered. As the spectator gazed upon the thousands of swiftly-gliding sleighs, gaily-dressed riders, and variegated horses, the whole effect was as that of a medley of colors, snow, prancing horses' feet, houses, vehicles and human forms, like some vast and complicated panorama or collection of figures moving by machinery. On Fifth-avenue above Madison-square, at the Mount St. Vincent House in Central Park, on Harlem-lane, on the new Boulevards, it was a display. Everything in the nature of a sleigh, elegant, costly, foolish, extravagant, ludicrous, unwieldy, graceful, and ricketty, that could be pressed into service, was there. There was as great a variety of man as there was of beast and vehicle. Lumber-sleighs, well filled with straw and made comfortable with blankets, drawn by stout "laboring" horses, and filled with noisy companies of girls and lads reminded us of the true old-fashioned down-east times. Milk, grocery, bakery, market, express, and venders' sleighs, equipped in all sorts of styles and drawn by all sorts of horses, were there. But a small proportion of fine family equipages were out, probably on account of the day. Prominently seen "in the thickest of the fray" were the mammoth peddler-style concerns of a notorious railway, steam-boat and show operator; the tandem teams of two wealthy sports, and a six-in-hand chariot, (the finest of all,) all on runners, and bearing various well-known persons. One large sleigh is said to have cost $4,000—a rather severe price considering the very brief periods it can be used. Several huge sleighs also appeared, carrying great loads of exceedingly hilarious people. There were also hybrid vehicles, half coach and half sleigh; dry-goods boxes on once-condemned runners looking like huge moveable bread-trays, or Santa Claus' box suddenly popped open. In fact everything that imagination could suggest, from the shape of Noah's ark to the form of a sea-shell, swan, or dragon, was there—"on runners."

The dark doings of yesterday's carnival eclipsed all that transpired under the sun. From early evening until long after the midnight hours the revelry had free course.

Large quantities of broken ice filled the harbor and rivers, especially at flood-tide. Very little embarrassment was caused to the boats. Trips were quite regularly made, the greatest difficulty experienced being at the slips, where vigorous lunging backward and forward was occasionally required to make landings. In anticipation of that obstacle, the Union Ferry Company had prepared long gang-planks, which would have spanned the gap had the ice been more formidable. The North River boats had the greatest trouble, as a great deal of fresh ice had broken loose at some northern point and floated down in large quantities.

From early daylight the snow continued to fall, and throughout the day maintained the attempt with more or less vigor. At 5 o'clock the murky clouds broke away, and were succeeded by a clear blue sky, a fine sunset and a glorious moon-light evening. Between 3 A. M. and 6 P. M. the teermometer ranged from 22° to 34°. Subsequently it receded, and at 11 o'clock P. M. stood at 31°. The slight snow of Saturday night has not materially impeded any of the railroads. The City routes use double teams, and make tolerably regular time.

The roof of the building owned by MACY & SONS, as a soap factory, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, East River, fell in yesterday on account of weight of the accumulated snow. The Superintendent of Buildings was notified.

SPORTS ON THE ICE.

A Lively Game of Foot-Ball on Skates.

Foot-ball on skates has lately been introduced as one of the sports on the skating-ponds and rinks. Last week several matches took place at the Brooklyn Rink, the most lively being that been two fifteens chosen by Messrs. DOLLARD and BRADY, the noted experts of the Brooklyn Skating Club. The ice being cleared of all persons except the thirty contestauts, the umpire, Manager CHICHESTER, laid the ball on the ice in the centre of the rink, and at the word go the contesting parties rushed pell-mell for the ball, and at once an exciting struggle ensued between them as to which party should be the first to push the ball past the line of the "goal" of the adverse side. The first game of the series resulted in favor of BRADY'S side, but the next two games were won by the DOLLARD party, who thereby won the match. Neither side observed the regular rules of the game in placing their men in proper positions, and therefore the contest was merely a lively and exciting scrimmage rather than a trial of skillful manœuvring in a regular foot-ball match. The Empire City Club are to play a match at the Empire Rink this week.

Cricket on Skates.

We have had base-ball on ice this Winter, but no cricket games. In England, this Winter several cricket matches have been played on the ice. A match, however, is on the tapis, to be played on the Capitoline Pond this week, between elevens selected from cricketers resident in Brooklyn and New-York. The list of the former will include players of the Manhattan and New-York Cricket Clubs, and the latter of members of the Willow and old Long Island Clubs. The Lacrosse club players who are cricketers will also participate.

Ice-Boat Sailing in Brooklyn.

There are now four ice-boats on the Capitoline Skating Pond, Brooklyn, and as the six-acre field of ice on that pond affords excellent facilities for sailing the boats, considerable sport is had every windy day in trials of speed between the quartet of crack ice-boats. Capt. HALLOCK'S boat thus far outsails the boats of Messrs. WEED, DECKER and KING in ordinary weather; but with a stiff breeze, the latter hold their own.

Lacrosse on Skates.

The lacrosse clubs have lately experimented in games on the ice on skates, and the sport having been found quite exciting, a number of matches have been the result, the first having been played at the Brooklyn Rink last week, as previously announced in the TIMES. The second takes place to-night, at the Jersey City Rink, on which occasion the Manhattan and Knickerbocker Lacrosse Clubs will play the first of a series of games together. The return match will be played at the Brooklyn Rink on Thursday night, and should there be a third necessary it will be played at the Empire Rink. The game is very exciting on ice, and as it requires good skating the sport develops some fine displays of skill.

The Storm in Other Places.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29.—Another snow-storm occurred here last night. The snow is now one foot deep on the level. All the ferries on the Hudson, north of Sing-Sing, have ceased running, and the river is crossed on the ice.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The snow has been melting here today, but there are indications of another storm. In the adjacent country there is excellent sleighing.

A Sunday Morning Burglary.

Mrs. MATILDA PARSONS, while slumbering in fancied security, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, in her residence, No. 156 North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, was awakened by two marauders, who had entered her domicile by prying open a rear window. She immediately gave an alarm, when the burglars made their exit through the main hall-door, taking with them a set of mink furs valued at $65; a black silk dress, $35; a lavender-colored silk dress and a blue check silk, $25 each; a gold chain, $80, and a half-dozen silver forks. Mrs. PARSONS is unable to give a description of her visitors, as they left so unceremoniously when she showed herself.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

GOOD WORKS.

Their Effect and Value in the World—Salvation for Catholics and Unitarians—Sermons by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Despite the sno-wstorm yesterday morning, Plymouth Church was filled as usual by a large congregation. Before announcing the subject of the discourse, Mr. BEECHER called attention to an effort that is now being made by the Protestant churches of the City to raise $100,000 for the completion of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the corner-stone of which was laid about three months ago, and added that he hoped Plymouth Church would subscribe at least $10,000 when the Committee having the matter came before them with their lists.

Mr. BEECHER took for his text the eighth and fourteenth verses of the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus. "This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men. And let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, that they be not unfruitful."

In the two epistles of Paul to Titus, said Mr. BEECHER, and two to Timothy, we find not only a general statement of Paul's theology, but we have an indication of his ideas in regard to the manner in which ministers should administer the truth, the subjects that they should discuss, and the way in which they should present the truth in connection with these subjects. There is, therefore, a practical element in these epistles which we shall hardly find in any other of the Sacred Writings. Indeed, I know not what about good works in the New Testament than I find in the modern pulpit. Some are afraid to preach on good works, because they think it tends to lead men away from the doctrine of justification by faith, but I heard Paul saying, "I will that they which have believed in God might be careful of maintaining good works." There is nearly a work of Paul's that does not put emphasis on good works, nor are we long in doubt in regard to what he means by them. Good works are the true expression of good feeling. It is that by which our feelings take on true form and then do something for others. There is also a definiteness in the directions given for the conduct of men and women in all stations of life, and the duties which we have under all circumstances to perform in our relations to others. Wives, widows, judges and ministers, each of them, get hints upon special points tending to give moral tone to their whole career. We remember the time when if a man attempted to preach about anything save the old dry dogmas of the Church and attempted to apply the Gospel in a practical way to the every-day lives of men, he would have been met by the frowns of the community and told to go back to the dry intellectual statements of faith. Now, I do not find that the preaching of the evangelical churches manifests the same importance for good works that is given to them by the New Testament. There is a frequent mistake made by students of the Bible in reading those passages in the Scriptures that appear to dissuade men from trusting in mere good works. The fact is that Christ did not refer to the performance of the noble deeds springing from pure impulses to which we refer, but to the dry observances of the requirements of the law to which the Jews attached so much importance. In these there is no saving quality. The second reason, why ministers have been led to abandon to a great extent the preaching of good works, is the meaning and importance attached to them by the Catholic Church. When the reformers appeared, they found men practicing certain senseless things, and believing that there was a certain moral purchasing power in certain lines of conduct. The idea prevailed that a man could keep his accounts with God pretty much as he did his ledger. Thus men gave certain gifts and performed certain charities, looking upon them as a positive credit, to be set down over against a certain other amount of wrong-doing. So ignorant were men that it was supposed that the transactions of the soul could be kept in the same manner as those of a store. The reformers, therefore, felt themselves called upon to declare in unmistakable tones that purity of heart and sincerity of repentance were the only things that could, in the sight of God, atone for sins committed. I do not say that pilgrimages, bestowing of charities, and the repetitions, are useless; on the contrary, I find that if they make men more devout, in that proportion they are good. They are schoolmasters, and they are valuable in just so far as they teach men. The Roman Church, however, said work, work, give, give, and you will be saved, which was wrong, and the reformers, lifting up their voices, declared that by faith alone were men to be saved. Mr. BEECHER at this point referred to Unitarianism, and said that while it had thrown overboard what it conceived to be the hard and repulsive features of the old dogmas, it had brought refinement, sentiment, imagination and beauty in their stead. Instead, however, said he, of having raised up strong intellectual food for the mind, they have fallen into a stream of sentiment and their preaching become feeble, as I think it is likely to remain. It has lost power and grit. Those who are already refined it will control; enamel that is already smooth it will polish; but there is nothing in it that takes hold of the conscience of men; it does act upon the fear of wicked men, or meet in any full degree the needs of the masses. The reasons, however, added he, given for the abandonment of the preaching of the efficacy and necessity of good works are quite aside from the subject, and afford no justification for neglecting the injunction so strongly urged by Paul. Mr. BEECHER here referred to an incident that happened in his youth, at a time when he and his father were in the heat of a discussion on the subject of works and faith. They were walking along the bank of a river, when suddenly they saw a man leap from a bridge into the stream, which was at the time partially blocked with ice, and swim toward an unfortunate who had by some means fallen in and was struggling for life. After much hard labor, the horseman succeeded in reaching the victim, and at last, with great toil, not without danger of losing his own life, succeeded in bringing him safe to shore. "There," said HENRY to his father, "was not that a good action, and was it not good in the man thus to risk his own life to save that of a person he had never seen?" "Yes," answered the father, "but there was no virtue in it, it was just a 'natural' impulse."

Well, said Mr. BEECHER, resuming, what would be the difference between virtue and the tone of society if such natural impulses reigned in the hearts of all men? Mr. BEECHER next referred to the prejudices existing between one sect and another, and claimed that they were to be attributed simply to our utter ignorance of each other. He told of a stern Calvinist who by circumstances was thrown into a Unitarian family by whom he was treated with so much kindness for weeks together that when he came away, despite his theology, he was fain to declare that he thought after all Unitarians might be saved. The gentleness of the Quakers and the heroism of the Sisters of Charity on the battle-fields of the South, were also touchingly referred to, and the influence they had in driving from the minds of many the stupid prejudices against these people which most Presbyterians imbibe in their youth. In conclusion, said he, every good action has its sterling value, and the only difficulty is that there are not at all times enough of them to give tone to life. But wherever they do appear in the blossoming of right feeling, we instinctively feel that we stand in the presence of Christians, no matter to what sect or body they belong.

UNITED ITALY.

"Christian America Salutes Free and United Italy"—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Rogers.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, pastor of the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, discoursed yesterday morning from the text, "They of Italy salute you."—Hebrews, xiii., 24. He remarked that the text just cited, and what was believed to be written by St. Paul, evidenced the appropriateness of a Christian people congratulating their brethren of other nations on any step that would tend to promote their moral advancement and the cause of religious truth. Passing to a consideration of the present aspect of Italian politics, he proceeded to refer to the general effects of the unity so recently accomplished, *en passant* giving a graphic picture of the past history of Italy in art, science, poetry, painting, literature, warfare, more particularly referring to its connection with the early foundation of Christian principles and the spread of the Gospel of the Savior. Rome, its capital and once the mistress of the world, was the seat of the corrupt Christianity of "the man of sin," whose hand arrogated to himself the lordship over the souls of men, claiming Divine authority and infallibility, and who, by the exercise of superhuman energy, talent and power, attained a success which excited the wonder of mankind and was without a parallel in the history of the world. He asserted he had precedence in Scripture for congratulating Italy on her emancipation from Papal thraldom, her admission to all the rights of civil and religious freedom enjoyed in this land, and her entrance into a new political era unaffected by ecclesiastical despotism, where, with the inherent elements of greatness within her boundaries, she may occupy a prominent position among free and enlightened nations. In his impression it was quite as proper for the free Church of Jesus Christ to give expression to her sentiments of sympathy and tender her an offer of moral support, as for the laity who recently showed by the wonderful enthusiasm which pervaded its immense meeting, and its eloquent utterances how the hearts of the American people beat in unison with the friends of Italian liberty. The cardinal doctrine of the Church in this country was unrestricted freedom of conscience, and that doctrine was essential to the highest development and best welfare of men and nations. In this view we regarded the triumph of the Italian movement, and he invoked the Divine aid for its prosperity and perpetuation. They were not called upon to vilify any man or sect; the position of the Pope should rather excite sympathy, and he took pride in the knowledge that during his ministerial life he never uttered one word of abuse against the Catholic Church, which produced so many and such bright supporters of the doctrines of Christ. In this connection he disclaimed the idea that the action of American Catholics respecting the occupation of Rome should be considered to represent the American people, and their free expression of opinion, he thought, was the best testimony of the falsity of the principles they advocated. The administration of PIO NONO was universally acknowledged to be the most despotic in the world, and its downfall would be the commencement of a grand advance of Protestant doctrines in the future. A free Church, in a free State, enjoying all the privileges of education—the exercise of the judgment in the study of the Bible, the adoration of God according to the dictates of the man's own conscience—these were necessary to the temporal and spiritual happiness, and to every effort in their interest he wished an earnest and heartfelt "God speed."

OUT OF DEBT.

Service of Rejoicing in the North Presbyterian Church—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Adams and Others.

A meeting of rejoicing and thanksgiving was held in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, last evening, on the occasion of the payment of the entire church debt. This church, of which Rev. THOMAS STREET is the present pastor, was built about fifteen years ago, Rev. Mr. HATFIELD then being the pastor in charge. The building when completed had an unpaid debt of $30,000, which has since remained a heavy burden upon the congregation. Recently and since the union of the two great bodies of the Presbyterian Church, the pastor represented to the Church Extension Committee the embarrassments and discouragements under which they rested in consequence of the debt, and the Committee promised to come to the aid of the congregation if the latter would only make their best effort. The result was that the whole debt has been now entirely extinguished, and as service of renewed and more unreserved dedication of the building now freed from debt, the service of rejoicing was held last evening. After singing and prayer the pastor introduced Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D. Dr. ADAMS said he rejoiced with the congregation that they had emerged from their troubles. All the churches of the Presbyterian denomination were happier for their happiness. All the churches had but one object, and it is well that they should be drawn more closely together. It was a good thing that the congregation had been permitted to do this—good that it was so ordained that the churches should be supported on the voluntary principle. The support of the cause of Christ and his religion has been intrusted to the impulses of our own hearts and the labor of our hands, and in this there is something sublime. This congregation has performed a special act of homage. He rejoiced, also, at the union of the Presbyterian body, from which has resulted the power of the Extension Committee to render to the congregation the aid which they had. It was encouraging to see so many young persons in the congregation, and he was glad that now, inasmuch as the Church had been rededicated to Divine worship, the young and the old would dedicate themselves to Him, and if any had contributed their means, but withheld their hearts, he urged them to consecrate themselves a living sacrifice to Christ and His cause. A letter was read from Dr. HATFIELD congratulating the congregation on the occasion, and regretting his absence on account of illness. Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., and others followed in the same strain as Dr. ADAMS, and the meeting closed by singing and the benediction.

OTHER SERVICES.

New Questions Affecting the Relations of Church and State in America—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

A short time ago Dr. BELLOWS preached a sermon at the installation of a Unitarian minister in Washington, on the relations of Church and State in America, and the questions affecting it, and last evening he repeated the sermon substantially, in All Souls' Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. His text was a three-fold one, and related to the just demands of and the homage due to Church and State. (Matt., xxii, 21,) the spiritued character of Christ's Kingdom, (John, xviii, 36,) and the individuality and liberality of faith, (Romans, xiv., 22.) Our foreseeing statesmen at the beginning, he said, legislating, perhaps, more wisely than they knew, declared the perpetual divorce of church and State here. There can be no mistaking the fact that the United States is both Christian and Protestant, but the Government is neither, and, simply, because it is not a religious agent, and, for the same reason, the Constitution has no mention of God. It is very remarkable that while associations of mistaken Christians are traveling through the country, holding conventions and influencing public opinion in favor of religious amendments to the Constitution, European nations should be sending deputations over here to find out wherein lies the spirit and strength of our Christianity. It is because we are a Christian nation that we are tolerant. Christianity does not depend upon acts of Congress of theologians or political majorities. While Protestants are seeking to influence public opinion, Catholics are bringing their political weight to bear upon the rival parties to secure public treasure to minister illegally to their ascendency in all the great cities and in some of the States of this Union. They are pursuing a policy fearfully dangerous to themselves and to us, and their unchecked success is leading them on to make greater demands; and now their journals are bold and outspoken in their declarations that they design to make this a Catholic country, and to live upon Protestants while they do it. And their priests advise them to vote as Catholics, and not as American citizens. They have a right to do so. It is not against the letter, though it is contrary to the spirit, of our Constitution. But it may compel Protestants to vote as such against Catholic interests, and lead ultimately to religious war. Protestant sects should hasten to prune from their records any State or municipal donations to religious institutions, and thereby remove the pretext which Catholics have for receiving similar but larger grants, and it is the duty of every unsectarian Church and people to demand the removal of the Bible from the public schools for the same reason. We cannot mix up religion and politics here without breaking up our common school system altogether.

The Church of the Street Boys—Interesting Services.

The idea of the "street boys" going to church is too absurd to be entertained by those who know them only as the rough and ragged fellows who are always ready to "shine 'em up, Sir," for five cents, although you may have paid ten cents to have the operation performed only a few minutes before; or the shrill-voiced chaps who jump on and off the street-cars with the agility of monkeys and offer you the "five o'clock edition" one hour before it is published. It is true you will not often see them in the crowds that assemble in our fashionable churches! They reasonably conclude that such institutions were not constructed with a view to their accommodation, and they don't go there. No. They have a church of their own, just as they have manners, customs, homes and a dialect exclusively their own. One of the most attractive of these places of worship is connected with their lodging-house at No. 327 Rivington-street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. The services commence every Sunday at 7½ P. M., and are always well attended. The general appearance of the boys and the close attention they give to the speakers would surprise those who have never been present at their meetings. They all appear with their shoes and coats off, their hair neatly combed, and hands and faces scrupulously clean. During the exercises not so much as a whisper is heard among the boys, and they join in the singing, reading and prayer with much earnestness. These meetings are conducted alternately by a number of our most prominent bankers, lawyers and merchants. All sectarianism is ignored, but the principles of the moral law are faithfully inculcated, and much good has been the result. The services last night were conducted by M. DUPUY, Esq., one of the officers of the Children's Aid Society, assisted by S. O. HOYT, Esq., a gentleman who devotes much of his time every week gratuitously to the education of the boys.

Advantages of Punctuality—Sermon by Rev. James Wescott, D. D.

Rev. JAMES WESCOTT, D. D., pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, preached last evening on "Punctuality." He took for his text the tenth chapter of Proverbs and twenty-sixth verse: "As vinegar to the teeth, and as smoke to the eyes, so is the sluggard to them that send him." He said that all men were not as punctual as they should be in keeping business appointments. WASHINGTON, when President, never retired to his rest until all the papers to be laid before Congress the next day were ready. His dinner-hour was 3 o'clock, and when distinguished men arrived after that hour for dinner and found WASHINGTON already at table, his only apology was that the cook never asked whether the company had assembled, but inquired whether it was 3 o'clock. Distinguished men of all nations have been punctual, and notably among them NELSON. The unparalleled energy of Gen. SHERIDAN and his punctuality at the Battle of Five Forks lessened the duration of the late civil war. Had LEE not been defeated at that battle the war would have been prolonged. SHERIDAN was near losing the battle owing to the want of punctuality on the part of WARREN, who was three hours late. WARREN was a man of pluck and an able General, but unfortunately he lacked punctuality. In the dark days of 1776, when CORNWALLIS followed WASHINGTON through New-Jersey, the latter devised a plan for capturing 1,500 Hessians, and by his punctuality in carrying out his plans, succeeded in inspiring confidence in the minds of the American colonists. The most important point in punctuality in preparing for the next world. The duties of this life are not for a moment to be compared with duty in regard to the salvation of the soul.

The Mystery of Godliness—Sermon by Rev Dr. John P. Lundy.

Rev. Dr. John P. LUNDY delivered a discourse in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, on the "Mystery of Godliness." The sermon was mainly intended to show the connection between Masonry and the Christian religion. The speaker claimed that the religion of the Pagans was founded on the idea of the Trinity, but that the mystery was not revealed until the coming of Christ. Then Jesus announced it to his disciples in secret, as witness the various places wherein he taught them. The transfiguration took place on a mountain-top, and only eleven were present when he ascended into heaven. From the time of the Apostles to the fourth century the Christians taught their doctrines by degrees or orders, which were three in number, and were termed Auditors, Capitaudes and Illuminati. The first, or initiatory, taught the first principles of Christianity, the second exemplified them, and in the third the candidate was given the explanation of the mystery of the Trinity. The initiated were forbidden to impart the secrets to the uninitiated, and the mysteries of the various degrees were usually kept inviolate. The temples of St. Peter were, doubtless, lodges of Christians. CLEMENT gives as a reason why the religious ceremonies took place at night that they might be invested with greater solemnity. The New Testament writings show that these mysteries were understood by the Apostles. Christ speaks of asking, seeking, and receiving, and knocking at the door. The words mystery and mysteries are mentioned twenty-eight times in the New Testament. In view of all this it is clear that the technical use of the word mystery implies initiation. In the fourth century the grand secret was made known, as appears by the writings of that age. In conclusion, the speaker referred to the monuments and obelisks of the ancients as proof of the early existence of Masonry, and claimed that Masonry was pure religion originally, and that the institution was worthy the patronage and support of all Christian people.

SAVED FROM PERISHING.

Noble Conduct of Officers and Men of the Eighth United States Infantry—Out all Night in an Open Boat—Two Lives Saved.

During the terrific snow-storm of night before last, a small skiff with two citizens of New-Rochelle, who were out ducking, was caught in the ice opposite the United States Army post at David's Island, and was fast drifting out in the open Sound. Just before dusk they were seen struggling hopelessly, and making signals of distress, by Lieut. P. H. RAY, of the Eighth Infantry, stationed at David's Island who immediately started in the blinding storm, with a boat's crew of six men, to their rescue. He cut his way through the ice, and reached the lost men at dark; so exhausted from cold and wet were they that they were unable to row or help themselves, but had to be lifted by Lieut. RAY's men into his boat.

After getting the castaways into his own boat, Lieut. RAY attempted to reach the garrison at David's Island, but found himself jammed in the ice, with a strong tide drifting up the Sound. It was impossible to get back. All that fearful night, in a snow-storm, he kept his men moving as much as possible or so small a boat, beating them to keep them awake and from freezing to death—they had no blankets, only the clothing in which they started to rescue the lost men—until at last he succumbed and was in turn pushed and knocked about by his sergeant, HILL, to keep him from being overcome with the frightful severity of the night.

On David's Island the commanding officer kept fires burning, muskets firing, and bugle sounding, to encourage his officer and his boat's crew, if alive. The wives of the officers were up all night, anxious and apprehensive for the safety of Lieut. RAY and his men. No man slept on the Island of Rest that night.

At daylight the lookout and sentinels discovered RAY and his crew jammed in the ice above City Island. A volunteer crew, consisting of Lieut. CORLIES, Lieut. CRAIG, Lieut. EARNEST, Lieut. SUMMERHAYS, Sergt. FERNALD, and five men, started to bring back RAY, his men, and the two citizens, taking with them for the sufferers blankets, liquors, food, and all that thoughtfulness could suggest as needful.

They had to cut their way to the lost men through the ice, with spade and axes. When they reached Lieut. RAY, he and his men were found to be entirely helpless, having been out sixteen hours in the driving snow-storm.

When they reached their companions and friends on David's Island, the men rushed into the water, waist deep, seized them in their arms and carried them to their quarters, where they were put under medical treatment. All were badly frost-bitten, but they are now doing well, under the care of their comrades. Had it not been for the courage and unselfishness displayed by Lieut. RAY, the two citizens would have died a fearful death; while the conduct of the officers and men in volunteering to cut out RAY, shows how strong is the good feeling between the officers and privates of the "Old Eighth Infantry."

THE FENIAN EXILES.

Rest for the Involuntary Immigrants—Gen. Butler's Proposition.

The released prisoners spent a very quiet day yesterday, and with the exception of a few calls, Sweeny's Hotel was comparatively as quiet as on ordinary occasions. The released prisoners have come to the very sensible conclusion not to be made the tools of any political party, and to this end they have chosen a committee of two, consisting of Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA and Gen. BURKE, who will to-morrow visit the City Hall, and if they can receive the hospitalities of the City independently of the Tammany organization, they will consent to have an official reception. It is rumored that Gen. BUTLER has sent a letter to O'DONOVAN ROSSA, informing him that it is his intention to propose in the House of Representatives, at Washington, that the released prisoners be tendered a national reception.

Meeting of Fenian Centres—The Reception of the Released Prisoners.

In accordance with a call from Mr. P. G. DUFFY, Secretary of the Manhattan District of the Fenian Brotherhood, about forty Centres of Circles and ten members of the Great Circle met yesterday afternoon at the Fenian head-quarters, in Avenue A. Mr. MURPHY, of Brian Boru Circle, presided, and after the transaction of some private business, resolutions were adopted to proceed in a body today to thank Gen. BURKE and his associates, and also the City officials, for the courtesies which they extended in the reception of the Fenian exiles. A committee of four, consisting of Col. O'MAHONY, P. G. DUFFY, ANTHONY A. GRIFFIN and JAMES MCMAHON, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions.

The Legion of St. Patrick will also visit the exiles today about 12 o'clock. Capt. NAGLE put the First and Second Battalions of that command through company drill, yesterday, to prepare for the grand demonstration in which they will take part.

Convention of United Irishmen.

The United Irishmen held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at No. 171 Avenue A, Capt. E. MCGUIRE occupied the chair.

A resolution was offered condemning JOHN SAVAGE for having called a convention of Irish Nationalists, and declaring that O'DONOVAN (ROSSA) and his comrades alone could properly take such action.

Mr. JEREMIAH MOYNAHAN offered an amendment to the effect that the exiles only could properly take action, looking towards the effectual one of a union among Irish nationalists. Mr. MOYNAHAN urged that it was unpatriotic and inexpedient to assail Mr. SAVAGE personally. Finally, after a good deal of discussion the resolution passed in its original shape.

A member stated that it was possible that before Tuesday next they would have the pleasure of hearing that a national reception was to be accorded to the patriots.

This announcement was received with great applause, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

Convention of Father Matthew Societies.

A large meeting of the Convention of Father Matthew Societies was held last evening, in their hall, at the corner of Sheriff and Houston streets, Mr. KILCARROLL, President, in the chair.

The Father Matthew Branch No. 3, of this City, and the Father Matthew Branch No. 3, of Brooklyn, joined the Convention. The Vice-Presidentship being vacant, Mr. MAURICE MARSHALL was elected to that position.

Mr. PURDY, of Branch No. 1, Belleville, reported that one of the members of that Society was in the habit of drinking weis beer and lager, and that the Society had resolved to abide by the decision of the Convention with regard to that delinquent member. In view of the fact that a number of the societies belonging to the Convention were also represented in the Convention of Irish Societies, a motion was carried allowing such societies the privilege of parading in the contemplated ovation to the liberated Fenians either with the Father Mathew Convention or with the Irish societies. The delegates from these societies are to report on Friday night which they will parade with.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I own a house uptown, which, I am told, is assessed for the widening of Broadway. Where can I find out what is to pay? I have been to the office of the Board of Assessors, and have been sent from office to office, and no one seems to know anything about it. I begin to suspect that I am not to know anything about it until some fine or penalty is incurred. Does not the Governor's father-in-law, Mr. STARKWEATHER, make enough out of his place without so working things as to make citizens liable to fine in addition to the assessment.

Yours, HOUSEHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts at the German General Consulate in aid of the German relief fund during the past week amounted to $1,137 77, making with the previous subscriptions a total of $309,675 89. The contributions of last week include $334, the proceeds of a concert given by the Societies Lyra, Germania and Quartet Club, and $203 by the German Aid Society at Norwich, Conn.

ALFRED GARROWAY, aged twenty-two, a native of England, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 67 Morton-street, by swallowing morphine. It may be remembered that on the 6th of November last, GEORGE HENRY STARR poisoned himself in the same house with laudanum, in consequence of religious excitement, and an expressed desire to see the unknown world. GARROWAY was a personal friend of young STARR, and was in bed with him the night he committed suicide. He became very melancholy in consequence, and made more than one unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide before the final effort yesterday. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A number of German teachers and pedagogues of this City and vicinity held a preliminary meeting at the Steuben House yesterday, when action was taken to form a branch organization of the German American Teachers' Union, (Lehner Bund,) organized a few months since at a convention in Louisville. A committee to prepare the organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. REIFFELT, of Hoboken; P. W. MOELLER, of New-York, and F. THURMS, of Brooklyn. Similar branch associations of German teachers are to be formed in other cities, in pursuance of the action taken by the Convention at Louisville.

JAMES MCCLEAN, a seaman on board the steam-ship *Virgo*, at the foot of Wall-street, was accidentally shot in the head, yesterday, with a revolver in the hands of HENRY WHITTERSON. The men were in the galley, when MCCLEAN asked WHITTERSON for a pipe, but the latter drew his pistol from his pocket and accidentally discharged it. The bullet entered near the left eye and caused a slight wound. WHITTERSON was arrested, and MCCLEAN sent to the Park Hospital.

The Teutonia Maennerchor, on Saturday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. J. KAPP; Vice-President, H. L. Oestreich; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Muller; Financial Secretary, H. Mundorf; Treasurer, W. A. Witz; Librarians, A. Bauer and W. Grasche; Musical Director, Mr. Groschel. The members of the Society, with their families, last night had a musical soirée at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their annual meeting tomorrow evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute, when an election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of Yale College, will then deliver the annual address, and has chosen for his subject, "The last ten years of geographical work in this country."

The Schiller Bund, a thriving vocal organization of long standing, will give a grand *bal masque* at the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening. A series of carnivalistic representations, which have been prepared for this occasion, will be given, representing the old and new Empire, and embracing a scene representing the awakening of Barbarossa in Kyphaeuser, and the coronation of the Emperor.

JOHN MCMANUS, a coachman at No. 21 East Thirteenth-street, yesterday found in his yard the drawer of a safe and some documents. Subsequent inquiry resulted in the discovery that the drawer belonged to the safe of JOHN E. MARVIN, of No. 91 Elizabeth-street, which had been blown open on Wednesday last, and $200 in gold coin removed, together with the papers.

WM. DUFFY, of Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, assaulted his wife, ELIZA, last evening, with a hammer, and striking her on the back of the head, inflicted a dangerous scalp wound. He was arrested by the Twenty-first Precinct Police, and the wife was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The statement published in the evening newspapers of Saturday that the boats of the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry had suspended their trips, because of the ice in the bay, was not true. The boats of this line have been and are running with great regularity.

The Scandinavian Sociable Association, principally composed of Danish residents, gave their second annual ball at Cobengen Hall, in Stanton-street, last night. The arrangements were under the direction of JOSEPH EISINGER, the organist, and were carried out with good taste.

The Arion Society on Saturday held its last reunion at its old head-quarters, the Germania Assembly Rooms, embracing a series of social festivities, which were wound up before daybreak. In about a week the Arion will take up its quarters at its new club-house in St. Mark's-place.

The German hotel and restaurant cooks, who are represented by a thriving association, had their annual reunion and ball on Saturday night, at Pythagoras Hall. It was largely patronized by the friends and promoters of the organization.

This evening Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN delivers the fourth of the West-side lectures at Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, just east of Ninth-avenue, in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Sunday-school. His subject is "Modern Chivalry."

Dr. A. O'LEARY delivers the first of a free course of lectures on Physiology in the large hall of the Cooper Institute this evening. He illustrates his discourse with the famous *modeles plastiques* prepared in Paris by Dr. AUZOUX.

The New-York Clothing Cutters and Fashions Academy, of which Mr. M. LUTZ is the director, will hold their fourth anniversary at the Social Reform Hall, in Grand-street, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A tailor named THOS. QUENTIN, living on Elm-street, Newark, went to the residence of his employer, Mr. S. R. JOHNSON, No. 204 Elm-street, while intoxicated, yesterday afternoon, and commenced a disturbance. He was ordered to leave the premises, when he seized a club and assaulted Mr. JOHNSON. Not considering this sufficient, he took a large knife and commenced a fearful assault with it, cutting JOHNSON severely in the hand. In the meantime the Police were called in, and the desperate man was secured and taken to the Station-house.

Yesterday morning, WATSON JONES was found lying in a hall-way, in Hoboken, bleeding very profusely. He stated that he came from Boonton, on Saturday, and yesterday picked up an acquaintance in a ferry-boat, to whom he gave breakfast and liquor. His new "friend" subsequently enticed him into the hall-way, where he beat him severely, and rifled his pocket of $5 in cash and a silver watch, and then disappeared. JONES was detained in the Police Station last night.

The friends of County Auditor WATSON have given up all hope of his recovery, and his condition was so low last evening that his physicians did not think he would live until daybreak.

In anticipation of the new deal among Police officers and men in Newark, the Police Commission having been abolished, three roundsmen resigned their positions yesterday.

A coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad ran over an unknown man near Phillipsburg, a day or two ago, and severed his head from his body.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and closed unch